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Established 1887

1.3 Million Join Strike In Britain

TUC Vote Rejects Anti-Bill Walkout

By John M. Lee

LONDON, March 18 (NYT).—More than one million British workers stayed home today in their second political strike this month against the Conservative government's industrial relations bill.

There were no daily newspapers. Most of the docks and automobile plants, Britain's two traditional union trouble spots, were closed. The financially troubled shipyards on the Clyde in Scotland and in Belfast were also shut.

At Rolls-Royce's aircraft engine plant at Derby, where the RB-211 is being developed for the Lockheed Aircraft Corp., more than 60 percent of the workers stayed home.

In the House of Commons, Prime Minister Edward Heath condemned today's strike as "sheer foolishness" and said that the government would be undeterred in pressing forward with the industrial relations bill. The bill would bring labor-management relations into a legal framework for the first time.

Wage Demands Blamed

Asserting that Britain's 3.3 percent rate of unemployment was directly attributable to excessive wage demands, Mr. Heath said: "Surely there can be few things more foolish than for men to cause damage to their firms and industries, and to Britain's exports and at the same time to put their jobs in jeopardy."

The government estimated tonight that about 1.3 million strikers took part in today's protest, compared with about 1.2 million in a similar protest on March 1. The strikes were instigated by Britain's two biggest and most militant unions, the Amalgamated Engineering Union and the Transport and General Workers Union.

While the workers marched and demonstrated, a special conference of the Trades Union Congress met in the London suburb of Croydon and decided that the union federation would not support the militants' strikes against the industrial relations bill.

Campaign to Continue

As delegates arrived in the rain for the conference, strikers from many parts of Britain sought to influence the delegates with cries of "General strike" and "Kill the bill—earn your money."

The conference decided, however, to continue its public campaign against the bill by more peaceful means. The vote against a more militant stance was carried by the votes of representatives of 54 million workers as opposed to those of delegates of 4 million.

Bonn Agrees to Pay Britain In Cash to Ease Troop Costs

By Joe Alex Morris

BOON, March 18.—Britain and West Germany signed an agreement today to ease troop support costs which, for the first time, include direct cash payments by the West German government.

The agreement, which covers five years, was seen here as a likely precedent for the bigger and more complicated German-American troop-cost negotiations now under way. But the deal won't be seen as a sign that Bonn is ready to pay for the stationing of U.S. troops in Germany, which is a substantial part of the foreign exchange losses for stationing more than 200,000 American troops in Germany.

Under the agreement signed here today, Bonn will pay London 110 million marks (\$32 million) annually in cash for the next five years in return for a British pledge not to reduce substantially its troop levels in the Federal Republic. A second clause contains a German pledge to continue both military and civilian purchases in Britain at the going rate for the next two years and "in accord with the agreement" for the three years thereafter.

These purchases currently run to about \$100 million annually and, together with the direct payments, the Germans should be covering a little more than half of the British loss in foreign exchange through stationing troops in Germany, which is now close to \$300 million annually.

The United States is also to include direct German budgetary support in its new troop-cost package, which replaces a two-year agreement expiring on June 30. Washington hopes to get



LABOR BILL PROTEST—Miners from Wales and the northeast of England gather outside hall in Croydon, where Trades Union Congress held a special session yesterday to fight the Conservative government's projected trade union reform legislation.

More Troops Pledged in Ulster As Crowd Calls for New Regime

BELFAST, March 18 (UPI).—Demonstrators by the thousands massed outside Parliament today howling for the resignation of Prime Minister James Chichester-Clark. Inside, he told a hushed house that Britain would send 1,300 more troops to curb continuing violence between Roman Catholics and Protestants.

Armed British troops guarded the gates to Stormont Castle and 300 police guarded the doors while a crowd they estimated at 4,000 ignored driving sleet and chanted "Clark out, Clark out, Clark out." Inside, Mr. Chichester-Clark,

But Still Wants Ties

Sweden Withdraws EEC Bid; Cites Conflict on Neutrality

STOCKHOLM, March 18 (AP).—The Swedish government today declared it cannot accept possible full membership in the Common Market in view of its traditional policy of neutrality.

Sweden instead will seek association with the Common Market through a special agreement which would clearly define the rights and obligations of the parties. The aim of the Swedish negotiators, who in an application declaration last November left the form of possible attachment open, will be a complete customs union and a broad agreement on cooperation.

Social Democratic Premier Olof

Palme, while admitting Sweden's ambitions were "on a high level," stated firmly that "our neutrality is not negotiable."

He referred to EEC reports reviving political ambitions of a supranational nature as being the main reason for Sweden's clear stand now and said, "We can accept only consultations" on political questions.

Communists Against Joining

Earlier today, the non-Socialist opposition agreed to accept the decision, although the Conservatives expressed strong reservations. The Communists are campaigning to keep Sweden out of the "NATO-dominated Common Market" altogether.

"Swedish participation in the foreign-policy cooperation drawn up on the basis of the so-called Davignon Report [which requires foreign-policy cooperation among members] is not compatible with a firm Swedish policy of neutrality," the Swedish government declaration stated.

"Swedish participation in an economic and monetary union, which implies an abandonment of the right of national decision-making in important fields, is not compatible with a Swedish policy of neutrality. The government has therefore come to the conclusion that membership is not a realistic possibility so far as Sweden is concerned."

leader of the ruling Unionist party, said that the additional troops would include a battalion of British soldiers now in West Germany. The reinforcements will increase the number of troops in the province to 9,700.

As the news of the prime minister's speech reached the crowd, composed mostly of Protestants, the mob shouted: "We don't need more soldiers, we want the police restored." The Royal Ulster Constabulary was disbanded in 1969 in an attempt to stem sectarian provocation.

"We want internment," they

yelled, in a demand for stronger action against the Roman Catholic minority and the militant, outlawed Irish Republican Army, which seeks to reunite the province with the Irish Republic, by force if necessary.

"What I said in London was, quite simply, that the entire campaign against the IRA ought to be intensified at every level," the prime minister told the house, in reference to his talks Tuesday with British Prime Minister Edward Heath.

"More physical presence on the ground in dangerous areas. More patrols. More control of movement. More vigorous and more frequent action both in Belfast and throughout the country," he said.

"I believe the only way to drive out the terrorists is to make this country too hot to hold them. The clamp will be imposed upon them tighter and tighter," he said.

In a reference to the slaying of three unarmed, off-duty Scottish soldiers last week, he said terrorists may "strike out blindly in further outrages."

The prime minister is caught between British government demands that he push for equal rights for the province's Roman Catholic minority and the urgings of rightist Protestants for tougher measures.

"There may even have to be curtailment of ordinary liberties through the use of the power of internment," he said. But he added that political clamor would not force him into imposing internment without trial.

Sen. Warren Magnuson, D., Wash., leading supporter of the SST, which is being developed in Seattle by the Boeing Co., called the House vote a "setback that seriously diminishes the possibility of favorable Senate action."

The reversal of the House's support for the SST last year was a sharp setback to the intensive lobbying efforts led by President Nixon, labor and aviation industry groups seeking essential government funds to continue developing the two prototypes.

Under the conventional survey taken by the Census Bureau, the top 5 percent of the families received about 17 percent of the national total. But when the adjustments were made to portray "total income" of the nation, they appeared to receive 22 percent of the total. Meanwhile, the middle fifth of the population had about 16 percent under both analyses.

At the Summit of the Affluent U.S. Society

By William Chapman

900,000 Families in Top Bracket

WASHINGTON, March 18 (UPI).—There are many more affluent Americans than is thought and collectively they have a much higher proportion of the nation's total income than most Americans realize.

These are the conclusions of two U.S. Census Bureau experts who today presented an analysis showing how handsomely the upper-upper class is compensated when all of their income—cash and otherwise—is considered.

For example, they said that only about 200,000 American families appeared to be in the top bracket—\$50,000 and over—in 1968, based on a Census Bureau survey that covered only the money income reported in sample interviews.

But actually, about 900,000 families were in that class

when their total income was added up.

Furthermore, the people in the top bracket seemed to receive only 18 percent of the national income when the 1968 survey was completed.

But they really accounted for 11 percent of the total income in the country when everything else was totaled up, the analysts concluded.

It all adds up to a greater concentration of real income in the upper layers of American society.

"When you take into account incomes not reported to the census, and all the other factors, it's clear that incomes are more unequally distributed than it would appear at first," Herman P. Miller summed up in a recent interview.

Mr. Miller, chief of the Census Bureau's population division, and an assistant, Roger A. Herriot, presented their calculations today at a meeting in New York of the National Industrial Conference Board.

They said that the 1968 census survey, which forms the basis of many income studies of the United States, turned up a total of \$343 billion. To that, they added a number of other income sources, such as realized capital gains and retained corporate earnings. They also found that, compared with income statistics furnished by the Office of Business Economics and based on tax returns, there was \$76 billion unreported to the Census Bureau's interviewers.

They came up, finally, with

a total income of \$395 billion and a substantially different picture of how incomes are allocated among Americans of different classes.

While the rich seemed to be richer, the middle classes seemed not to fare so well, comparative.

For instance, families in the \$10,000-to-\$15,000 bracket had about 30 percent of the national income when money alone was the yardstick.

But they had just 20 percent of the national share when "total income" was computed. Under the conventional survey taken by the Census Bureau, the top 5 percent of the families received about 17 percent of the national total.

But when the adjustments were made to portray "total income" of the nation, they appeared to receive 22 percent of the total. Meanwhile, the middle fifth of the population had about 16 percent under both analyses.

House Votes to Cut Off Further Funds for SST

In an Upset, It Reverses Its '70 Stand

By Richard L. Lyons

WASHINGTON, March 18 (UPI).—The House voted today to end federal aid to the development of a supersonic transport plane. The Senate seemed an even bet to follow suit.

Several supporters of the program said this would kill the SST, at least for the present, because private industry could not raise the funds needed to build the planned 1,800-mile-an-hour commercial aircraft.

It was the first time in the seven years of the program that the House and ever cast a vote against it. But today the House voted 218-204 on a recorded vote to end the subsidy, and then confirmed this by a 215-204 roll-call vote.

The rejection was due to the growing ecological and economic lobby against the program, to the new House members, who voted 22-18 against it, and to the spotlight of the record vote.

Goes Into Record

Always before, the House had taken its crucial votes by non-recorded teller votes, which record numbers but not names. But under a new rule, members' names were recorded as they filed past the tellers and will be printed in the Congressional Record for their constituents to see.

The issue came up today because after the Senate voted to kill the project last December it was continued under a stopgap resolution that expires March 30. The House action rejected a proposal to provide \$124 million to carry the program through the last three months of the fiscal year, which ends June 30.

Conceptually, the House could change its mind later. If the program were without funds for three months, however, it would lose personnel and be difficult to start up again.

The Senate Appropriations Committee meets on the issue tomorrow, and may delay action to give supporters time to seek a compromise. The Senate voted 52-41 against the program last year, but the lineup is closer now with new members. Sen. William Proxmire, D., Wis., leading opponent, said the Senate was closely divided, but added that he felt the House action gave Senate opponents a psychological boost.

If the two houses go in separate directions, as they did last year, the issue will then be fought out in a joint conference committee.

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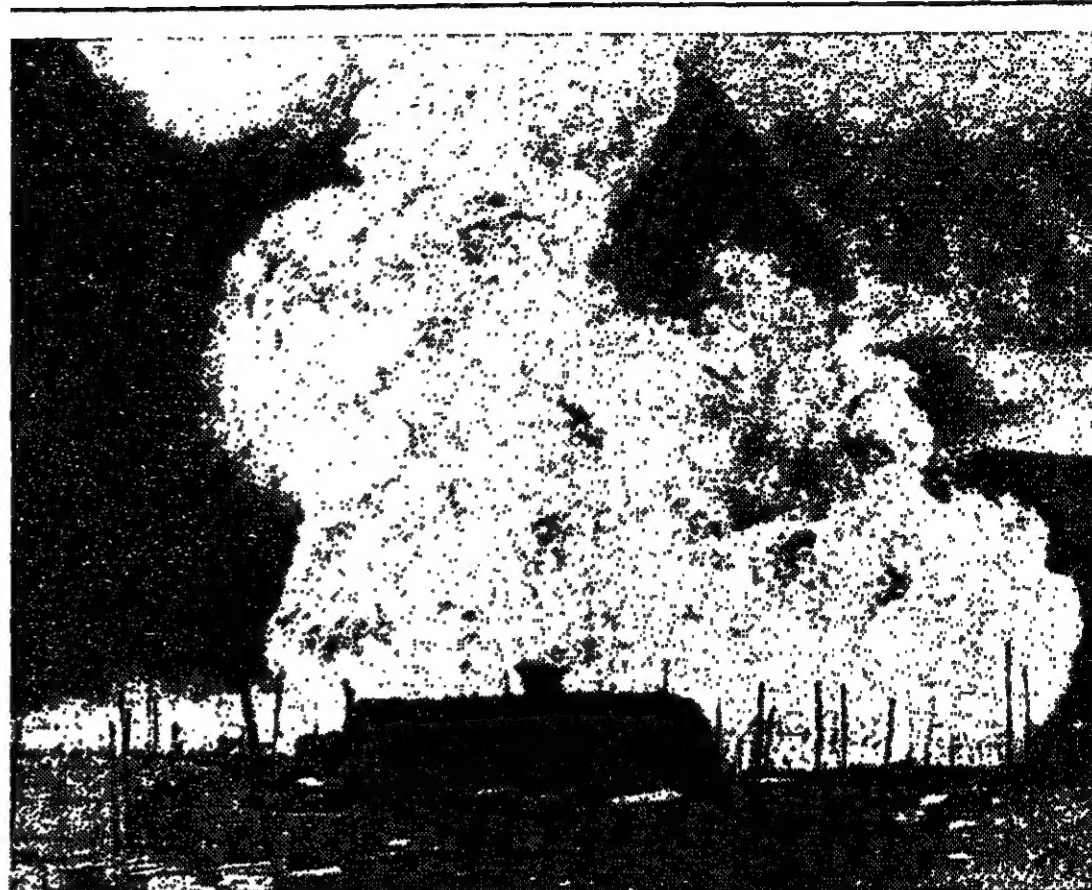
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BURNING THEIR POWDER BEHIND THEM—South Vietnamese marines at Fire Base Dong Da, 12 miles inside Laos, destroying spare gunpowder charges to prevent their falling into enemy hands in the event the fire base has to be evacuated quickly.

New Norway Regime Seeks Hanoi Links

Survivors of Fire Base Lolo

Battered Saigon Infantrymen Lifted from Laos in Copters

By Alvin Shuster

OSLO, March 18 (UPI).—Norway's new Labor government announced today that it will seek diplomatic ties with North Vietnam, adding that it plans to continue its membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

The announcement was made by Norway's new premier, Trygve Bratteli, 61, as he presented his minority government's political declaration in the Storting (parliament).

"Steps will be taken to establish diplomatic relations with the Democratic Republic of Vietnam," Mr. Bratteli said, without elaborating.

The Labor party, which controls 74 of the 150 seats in the Storting, has against 76 for the four non-Socialist parties, has a good chance to have the proposal passed because several Liberal members of parliament are known to favor recognition of Hanoi, political sources said.

Sweden Acted in '69

Sweden's Social Democratic government recognized North Vietnam on Jan. 10, 1969.

Mr. Bratteli, however, did not say when the issue will be presented to the Storting.

The government's move was immediately criticized by the chairman of the Conservatives, Kaare Willoch, who said Mr. Bratteli's decision may "give the impression that we're taking a position against South Vietnam and the United States."

"This will reduce the possibilities we have to act as a go-between in the Vietnam conflict," Mr. Willoch said.

The proposal meant the only major foreign-policy deviation from the course pursued by the non-Socialist coalition government which resigned on March 2 over disagreement on Norway's Common Market policy.

The premier said his government will continue Norway's tradition of neutrality.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

SAIGON, March 18 (NYT).—Several hundred battered South Vietnamese troops were lifted out of Laos today by American helicopters after one of the fiercest battles of their campaign against Communist supply lines in southern Laos.

Bringing their dead commander with them, the South Vietnamese

Paris Peace Talk Terse, Verbose And Boycotted

PARIS, March 18 (AP).—The chief Hanoi and Viet Cong delegates boycotted the weekly session of the Vietnam peace talks today for the third week in succession, and spokesmen say they were protesting alleged American plans to extend the war into North Vietnam.

American negotiator David K.E. Bruce called the boycott by North Vietnamese Xuan Thuy and the Viet Cong's Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh a "useless maneuver."

Mr. Bruce delivered the shortest prepared speech of the two-year-old talks, asserting in 51 words the American readiness to negotiate.

"Ladies and gentlemen," he told the alternate Communist delegation, "you continue to indulge in sterile propaganda and useless maneuver. We continue to look for a more responsible approach to serious negotiations than you have displayed so far. When you are ready to discuss the issues in a reasonable manner, you will find us ready to do so."

Mr. Bruce's terse statement was in sharp contrast to the several thousand words with which Mr. Thuy's and Mrs. Binh's deputies denounced alleged American aggression and atrocities.

Linked with the recent efforts by oil producing countries to enforce higher prices for their products, informed sources noted that discussions on British participation in the pipeline project have been going on for some months.

It was understood, nevertheless, that the final decision on a British move to take part in the project appeared to be that it could be necessary for the South Vietnamese to reinforce the DMZ, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Government Supports Joint Project

U.K. Backs Suez-Mediterranean Oil Line

LONDON, March 18 (Reuters).—The British government announced today that it has decided to support participation by a number of British companies in the proposed Suez-Mediterranean pipeline.

The decision is conditional on certain arrangements relating to financial guarantees.

The British contribution is estimated at between £10 to £15 million in the \$23-billion international project which runs from a point on the Gulf of Suez to about 15 miles west of Alexandria.

The pipeline project is being developed by an international consortium led by a French company, with participation by Spain and Italy. The pipeline is expected to have a beneficial effect on tanker rates by lowering demand.

British participation is being backed by the Export Credit Guarantees Department.

The pipeline is planned to have an initial capacity of 40 million tons of crude oil a year increasing later to 60 or 70 million tons.

Today's decision was thought unlikely to inform circles to be

linked with the recent efforts by oil producing countries to enforce higher prices for their products. Informed sources noted that discussions on British participation in the pipeline project have been going on for some months.

It was understood, nevertheless, that the final decision on a British move to take part in the project appeared to be that it could be necessary for the South Vietnamese to reinforce the DMZ, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

The British government has said it is discussing with other oil-consuming countries ways of reducing the pressure for price increases.

EEC Urges No Duty On New Nation Trade

BRUSSELS, March 18 (WP).—The European Common Market's Executive Commission today announced proposals that the six market nations grant duty-free preferential treatment to manufactured exports from developing countries as of July 1 this year.

The commission believes such action will put pressure on the United States to follow suit. Japan has already declared its intention of adopting the plan, which has been in the United Nations pipeline for eight years, on July 1.

The proposals, first worked out in the framework of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, are designed to stimulate certain exports from developing-world to the industrialized nations through a general preferential system for manufactured and semi-manufactured products.

However, differences among the industrialized nations, specifically between the United States and the Common Market, have forestalled any action on their part.

The United States has proposed a system of unlimited duty-free access for the products contained, subject to safeguards clauses, in addition to textiles, shoes and petrochemical products.

LONDON, March 18 (AP).—This land of the often strange, unusual and offbeat came up today with a sophisticated boogie.

Philip Laister, manager of a big betting shop near Birmingham, England's second largest city, said that he thought his customers got gypped over a prize fight decision and so he is giving the losers their money back.

Sothearhearted Phil was burned up by the verdict, which dethroned heavyweight Henry Cooper and gave his British, European and American fans the title to a 21-year-old Joe Bugner, in London Tuesday night. The controversial verdict was by only one quarter of a point and many ringside observers were plainly aghast.

"I get my living out of sport and I felt that this was a slur on boxing," Mr. Laister said. "It will cost me a week's pay and perhaps a start into the second week to refund the money to those who bet on Henry."

...responsible for the "sensitive" products such as textiles, and has excluded Hong Kong altogether.

A certain number of processed agricultural products will also be included in the Common Market's scheme.

Common Market officials say the value of trade to be covered by the preferences would be \$1 billion, with loss of revenue on the order of \$100 million.

Observers here believe that some donor countries will cut their foreign aid bill by the amount lost in customs revenue, once the preference scheme is applied.

The chief conflict between the United States and the Common Market has centered on the U.S. refusal to offer preferential treatment to those African nations, mainly French ex-colonies, which now grant so-called "reversed preferences" (favored tariff treatment) to Common Market countries.

ROME, March 18 (NYT).—A magistrate here summoned Prince Junio Valerio Borghese, leader of the ultraright National Front, for questioning in connection with an alleged plot today. But the aristocrat could not be traced.

Counsel told the investigating magistrate, Deputy Prosecutor Claudio Vitalone, that he expected the prince to show up during the next few days.

[The Associated Press reported that Prosecutor Augusto de Andreoli tonight issued a pickup warrant for Prince Borghese for information.]

hundred members but is believed to draw on substantial funds.

Neo-Fascists not belonging to Prince Borghese's group said that his followers had been alerted to seize the headquarters in Rome of the state radio and television system and other targets here and in other cities during the night of Dec. 7. But that alleged coup was called off.

The police are known to have seized membership lists of the prince's front and are believed to be questioning many persons whose names appear on them.

MOSCOW, March 18 (UPI).—The Soviet ambassador designated to West Germany today ruled out a solution of the Berlin problem "as long as there is a political presence of the [West German] Federal Republic there."

Valentin Falin, who played a major role in the negotiations that led to the Soviet-West German agreement on a trade treaty of last summer, made the statement to 26 visiting members of West Germany's Christian Democratic youth organization.

Jürgen Eichertshagen, president of the youth group, told a news conference that Mr. Falin, with whom his delegation had spent the previous day in a surprisingly frank discussion of West Berlin, also made these points:

● The inviolability of Germany's eastern frontier as provided by the treaty does not rule out the possibility of peacefully adjusting border adjustments.

Mr. Falin told his visitors that a solution of the West Berlin problem was not unlikely since all interested parties desire it. But he said that while the Soviet Union would like a general solution, the Western powers "do not

West Germany Names Ambassador to Israel

BONN, March 18 (UPI).—The Foreign Ministry has appointed Jesco von Puttkamer as new ambassador to Israel, a spokesman said today. He said the Israeli government has agreed to the 52-year-old Mr. Puttkamer's appointment.

Mr. Puttkamer, who became chief editor of the Social Democratic magazine *Vorwärts* in 1958, succeeds Karl Hermann

April

magnificent beaches, superb hotels, typical
concerts, a luxurious casino with fabulous
... plus year-round sunshine!
de Tavira, Estoril, Portugal.



PARIS, March 18 (NYT).—Communists and Socialists have come to each other's aid to stave off an effort by the government majority to capture several important cities in Sunday's second round of municipal elections.

The result is that where elections remain to be settled because no list won a majority last Sunday, the contests have become two-sided, thus encouraging what experts see here as a trend toward the polarization of French politics.

Last night 10,000 persons gathered in the Sports Palace to hear a Communist, a Socialist and other leftists extol unity.

Georges Marchais, assistant secretary-general of the Com-

munist party, announced that candidates would withdraw in favor of Augustin Laurent, Socialist mayor of Lille.

Louis Bazeryde, his colleague in Toulouse. In return, Socialists are withdrawing in favor of Communist slates, notably in Nice, Tarbes, Brest, Puteaux and Dieppe. In the 14 districts of Paris, similar withdrawals have taken place.

Runoffs in 68 Cities

Of the 92 cities in France to have more than 30,000 people, 68 have runoffs in Paris, government majority is still vouch to capture most of seats. Mr. Laurent, who running just ahead, ahead



appear to be ready for that yet," and want only improvements.

"It is not abnormal that West Berlin does not belong to the Federal Republic," Mr. Falin said. "But it is abnormal that it does not belong to the [East] German Democratic Republic."

In this connection he referred to the constitution of the Federal Republic, which claims sovereignty over West Berlin something to which, he said, the Western powers objected to from the very beginning.

According to Mr. Eichenbach, Mr. Falin also said the Western powers have no "original" rights to West Berlin, but only rights of access based on agreements.

DACCA, East Pakistan, March 18 (UPI).—East Pakistan's leader, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, today rejected President Yahya Khan's latest effort to heal the growing political split between the two parts of the country.

power-mobilized with Shrien Nijm's speech. The Awami League staged a strike which called the strike after President Yahya—because of the differences between the strike and West Pakistan's leader Zulfikar Ali Bhutto—postponed until March 26 a National Assembly meeting to review the Pakistan constitution.

inquire into "atrocities" he alleged were committed by the troops.

Asked by newsmen if his rejection of the commission meant the talks with President Yahya Khan would be suspended, Shafiq said his statement spoke for itself and added that, no further talks have been scheduled.

Political sources here said the

sums the burden of the war. "Imposed budget and manpower constraints largely determined redeployments," the document said, according to the Times dispatch from Saigon.

Samuel Kienan, assistant secretary for defense and public affairs, said "I know of no such communication addressed to the secretary of defense."

PARIS, March 18.—More than a thousand provincial firemen in full-dress uniform marched up the Rue de Rivoli to the Finance Ministry today to press their demands for higher wages and better working conditions.

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most likely with units out of
Laos.]

"We have no plan to pull out our troops from Laos at this time," a Saigon spokesman said angrily here today. "It is not true that we have been forced to pull back. We have a new plan for operations in other

Their spokesmen described a "mobile strategy" aimed at further disrupting the enemy supply network. The area, south of Highway 9—the key South Vietnamese supply road from the border—has been the scene of heavy fighting for several days.

There has been little word on the activities of the bulk of the 20,000 South Vietnamese troops operating elsewhere in Laos. An estimated 3,000 troops have been sweeping through the area southward, causing increased communist resistance.

Among the troops returning today were those involved in one of the costliest battles of the campaign. After several hours of fighting, the South Vietnamese reported they had suf-

The South Vietnamese spokesman claimed that 567 North Vietnamese were killed in this morning's fighting.

Gorton in Saigon
SAIGON, March 18 (Reuters).

Saigon Senators For Open Election

diplomatic observers believe the contest is nevertheless becoming basically a two-man race between President Nguyen Van Thieu and Gen. Duong Van Minh, a former head of state. Mr. Thieu, who won easily in 1971 but got only 35 percent of the vote, apparently backed the measure in the hope that he would win an absolute majority in a less complicated contest.

By Raymond H. Anderson
CAIRO, March 18 (NYT).— Amid a tense feeling here that a showdown is nearing for either a military or political settlement of the conflict with Israel, bitter skirmishing has erupted among prominent Egyptians over the nature of military, diplomatic and ideological challenges facing the Cairo leadership.

The debate focused on the possibilities of gaining a military victory by smashing through heavy Israeli defenses along the Suez Canal, or a political victory through eliciting United States pressure to compel an Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai Peninsula.

The influential editor of Al-Ahram, Mohammed Hassanin Heikal, has come under attack for recent articles dealing with both approaches to a solution of the conflict.

He also condemned Mr. Heikal for having suggested that the death of Nasser last September had weakened the will and morale of the Egyptian soldiers for war.

"This was dangerous thing to say about an army preparing to liberate our land," he added.

And the polemics over whether and how to fight, the Egyptian leadership has stepped up activities related to the conflict.

President Anwar el-Sadat met for several hours yesterday with his military commanders, including front-line officers. Saturday he is to confer with a special committee of top leaders for what were described today as measures "to prepare the country for war."

Egyptian strategists appear to feel that a political solution will slip away unless achieved in the near future.

"Political pressure on Israel is undoubtedly mounting," Ahmed Rihana-Eddin, editor of the political weekly Al-Musawwar wrote today. "But if it were allowed to reach a climax without producing a positive result, I would start to decline. The only decision that can prevent such a decline is for all and sundry to know for certain that we insist on fighting and are ready to accept the risks."

Mr. Heikal replied to Mr. Nassef and other critics in his late column for tomorrow's edition of Al-Ahram. "According to advance reports in this column, he denied having adopted a defeatist point of view. 'How can we discuss wage the battle without a serious and serious appraisal of all its facts?' he reiterated.

He also repeated his call two weeks ago for political tactics by Cairo to isolate the United States from the Arab-Israeli conflict, primarily by turning American public opinion against the support of Israel.

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., March 18 (AP).—Secretary-General U. Thant posed questions to Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban today in an attempt to

press pressure for an advance commitment to withdrawal from occupied Arab territory.

Israel is at odds with Mr. Thant and his special envoy, Gunnar V. Jarring, on the withdrawal issue, which is also a major consideration in Israeli-U.S. relations.

Mr. Eban will confer in Washington tomorrow with Secretary of State William F. Rogers.

The nature of the questions put to Mr. Eban by Mr. Thant was not disclosed, but they were taken up by Mr. Jarring and Mr. Eban at a luncheon later. Israeli Ambassador Josef Telohach was host at the luncheon.

Mr. Eban told reporters he had a general discussion of Middle East developments with Mr. Thant, and that the meeting was a favorable reply by Israel to Mr. Jarring's request for a commitment on withdrawal from Egyptian territory was not taken up.

From the UN side, a spokesman said Mr. Eban presented his assessment of the Middle East situation and Mr. Thant posed cer-

After a closed meeting with House Foreign Affairs Committee Chairman William F. Rogers, Mr. Eban told reporters he did not want to comment in advance of one of his talks with Mr. Eban.

Asked if he was prepared to receive a negative reply to his request for a withdrawal commitment, he said: "It isn't a matter of yes or no, it is a matter of discussion with the government of Israel, which we are in very serious with."

In a session marked by some of the U.S.-Soviet animosity, the United Nations delegates of the day found powers met again on the issue of guarantees for any eventual Arab-Israeli peace settlement.

U.S. sources said that Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Jacob Malik had asked the Soviet government to support the position of Mr. Rogers' committee to support the position of Mr. Malik's position on territorial separation.

They added that U.S. Ambassador George Bush charged Mr. Malik with making an "unprovoked attack on the U.S. government" and introducing "cheap propaganda" into the talks.

(Continued from Page 1)

ditional security policy, based on membership in NATO and on supporting the United Nations' policy.

Vietnam in June last year together with the international secretary of Norway's federation of labor unions, Thorvald Stoltenberg. The Norwegians' tar-

The vice-chairman of the Labor Party, Reulf Steen, 37, minister of communications in Mr. Brat-tell's government, visited North

Danes Won't Recognize Hanoi
COPENHAGEN, March 10—The Danish parliament (UD) —The Danish parliament

operation began on Feb. 8. Gen. Duong Van Minh, who is regarded as Mr. Thieu's most serious potential rival, spoke vaguely about how the campaign could shatter the army and have

| | C | F | W |
|----------------|----|----|------------|
| ALGERVE..... | 12 | 89 | Overcast |
| AMSTERDAM..... | 11 | 82 | Very Rainy |
| ANKARA..... | 10 | 46 | Cloudy |
| ANTWERP..... | 16 | 61 | Cloudy |
| BATUM..... | 13 | 55 | Very Rainy |
| BELGRADE..... | 13 | 55 | Foggy Rain |
| BERLIN..... | 14 | 52 | Foggy Rain |

| | | | |
|------------|----|----|--------------|
| FLUORENCE | 12 | 33 | Very close |
| FRANKFORT | 5 | 43 | in offset th |
| GREYVA | 8 | 46 | ous or cuba |
| HEMPHREY | 0 | 32 | |
| STANISLAV | 0 | 32 | |
| LAS PALMAS | 25 | 77 | Party clous |
| LISBON | 12 | 53 | Shower |
| LONDON | 9 | 45 | Bain |
| MADRID | 11 | 32 | Shower |

nesses last week were 773 killed, mostly in Laos, as compared to 1,000 the previous week. The allies claimed killing 4,003 Viet Cong and North Vietnamese soldiers in the seven-day period that ended

[illegible]

سوالی و جوابی

Whitney Young to Be Honored

N.Y. Anti-War Clergymen Block Award to Bob Hope

By Grace Lichtenstein

NEW YORK, March 18 (NYT).—A group of activist clergymen who oppose the Indochina war has persuaded the Council of Churches of New York to cancel its plan to present the 1971 Family of Man Award to Bob Hope.

Instead, the award will be presented posthumously to Whitney M. Young, the executive director of the National Urban League, who died last Thursday in Nigeria.

At a tumultuous meeting of the council's General Assembly Monday night, about 20 clergymen, led by the Rev. Richard J. Neuhaus, denounced the planned award to Mr. Hope because of the comedian's "unethical endorsement of the military establishment and the Indochina war."

The clergymen, according to Mr. Neuhaus, a vocal opponent of the war, also objected to Mr. Hope's "unconscionable mocking of those in society who are deeply committed to social justice," such as hippies and draft resisters.

The Rev. Dr. Dan Potter, executive director of the council, said yesterday that there was a long debate, and it finally was decided that even with all the embarrassment it might cause, the award should be withdrawn.

A spokesman for Mr. Hope said in New York that the comedian has been notified indirectly of the change but had been led to believe that it was being made because of Mr. Young's sudden death.

"Nobody mentioned anything about static," the spokesman said. "Bob is delighted that a man of Whitney Young's stature is to be awarded."

The spokesman added that Dr. Potter had mentioned the possibility of the award's going to Mr. Hope in 1972.

Hope Denies 'Baw' Status

HOLLYWOOD, March 18 (AP).—"I appreciate the Americans who have laid down their lives for our country. I got



Bob Hope, entertaining GIs in Vietnam last December.

hooked in on that thing, and if that stops me from getting awards, then I'll have to live with it," Mr. Hope said today.

Mr. Hope told an interviewer: "This sort of thing has been going on for a couple of years now, and I don't think it is important. I won't change my views because of criticism."

"On May 6 I will mark 30 years of entertaining American soldiers... I've been in burn wards and I've smelled burned flesh. I've walked through hospital wards where I had to grab the bed to keep my balance."

"I'm not in favor of any war but I'm also not in favor of surrender... This is a tricky conflict. We're helping people maintain their freedom... I'm not a hawk. I'm an owl."

Tuesday, the comedian denied that he had described the Vietnam war as "a beautiful thing." He said that he was misquoted in the Jan. 29 issue of Life magazine.

"What I did say was that I thought the guys doing the fighting were beautiful because they were serving their country and doing their duty," Mr. Hope said.

With a Lament on Funding Delay

Social Security Rise Is Signed by Nixon

By Carroll Kilpatrick

WASHINGTON, March 18 (UPI).—President Nixon yesterday approved a bill boosting Social Security benefits by 10 percent but criticized Congress for failing to pay for the added costs on a current basis.

The boost, which Congress as well as the President expect to stimulate the economy when the first increases are paid in June, does not provide for a Social Security tax rise until next January.

However, the benefits for 28 million Americans are retroactive to Jan. 1.

While President Nixon, in signing the bill, said that "we are faced with the very real prospect of increased inflation" unless Congress raises payroll taxes, there is almost no chance that it will do so.

Mr. Nixon had asked for a 6 percent boost in benefit payments and for an increase in the Social Security taxable wage from \$7,800 to \$9,000 as of last Jan. 1. Under the bill as approved, however, the tax-rate base will not rise to \$9,000 until next January.

"The net effect of the Congress's action is to raise the net cost of the benefits provided by \$4 billion in fiscal year 1972 and by another \$500 million in fiscal year 1971," Mr. Nixon said.

"Beyond Revenue"

"The evidence is clear that spending beyond the revenues we would receive at full employment—as was done in 1968, 1967, and 1966—was a major contributing factor to the inflation that has robbed all of us in these recent years," he stated.

The President obviously felt compelled to sign the bill both for political reasons involving the support of Social Security bene-

ficiaries and because the bill authorized a \$35-billion increase in the national debt to \$430 billion. The Treasury had said the bill must be enacted promptly if the government is to meet its obligations.

Older Americans deserve an increase in payments, the President said, because they "are not sharing equitably" in the nation's abundance.

"This measure will help," he said, but he added that he was disappointed because Congress again refused to include "the vital cost-of-living escalator" he promised in the 1968 campaign.

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Senators See No Guidelines For Snooping

Data-Bank Criteria 'Left to Individuals'

By Ken W. Clawson

WASHINGTON, March 18 (UPI).—Democratic senators yesterday criticized the Justice Department for not establishing specific criteria to guide its domestic intelligence and computer data-bank systems.

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D. Mass., accused Robert Mardian, assistant attorney general in charge of the Internal Security Division, of "almost washing your hands" of responsibility for what kind of intelligence is gathered and how much of it is computerized.

Sen. Sam Ervin charged that instead of operating by a rule of law in the domestic intelligence field, Justice Department activities "seem to be left to the judgment of individuals."

Sen. Ervin, D. N.C., said Justice's data bank contained the names of 13,000 individuals and 14,000 incidents involving civil disorders.

Mr. Mardian said that while Justice hadn't published its goals and criteria, it indeed was guided by a document on the subject by Attorney General John N. Mitchell. He said the FBI, investigative arm of the department, was similarly under specific guidelines.

Mr. Mardian did not disclose any specifics of the documents and said he would refer a request to see the FBI guidelines to director J. Edgar Hoover.

After the all-day hearing, Sen. Kennedy recommended to Sen. Ervin, chairman of the subcommittee on constitutional rights, that he summon for testimony Mr. Mitchell or someone else who could discuss the specifics of the government's intelligence system.

In testimony prepared for the subcommittee, Mr. Hoover said his agency participates in a nationwide computer system with 2.5 million names, cases and other information on file, but that this poses "no threat to individual privacy."

Mr. Hoover said the system is checked frequently for accuracy and "periodic purges are made of the files to eliminate data which has outlived its usefulness." He added that recommendations are under study to provide additional safeguards as plans are carried out to feed far more detailed information on individuals into the system.

Mr. Mardian testified that, in general, the Justice Department was still operating under guidelines promulgated by former Attorney General Ramsey Clark in 1967 or 1968. Relating to civil disturbances, Mr. Clark ordered all possible collection of information on individuals and events that would aid the government in committing a "measured response" to civil disorder.

Pointing out that the 1968 Kerner Commission also faulted the government for overreacting or underreacting to disorder, Mr. Mardian said the President must be kept informed of what the government can decide on what, if any, the government's response should be.

At present, three states regularly use files of less than 12 members; Utah, with eight members; Virginia, five or seven members; and Florida, six members. In 37 other states, files of less than 12 can be used, but they rarely are because of the habit of lawyers and judges to think of files in terms of 12 members.

Neither the Constitution nor the statutes of the United States say how many members a jury should have, but under the common law inherited from England, the number 12 was prescribed. The historic reasons for this figure are misty, but some legal historians believe that the idea originated in the 12 apostles of Christ.

In 1970, the Supreme Court held, in *Williams v. Florida*, that 12-member juries were not required by the Constitution's guarantees of a trial by jury.

According to Tuesday's announcement, two committees of the Judicial Conference will now consider "the best means of effectuating the recommendations for reduction in the size of civil juries."

Justice Burger is a strong advocate of making such changes through the Supreme Court's power to issue rules of procedure, but the Judicial Conference is apparently considering other possibilities, which would include asking Congress to make the change.

In any event, Congress may be asked to change the statute that now gives each party in a civil suit three preemptory challenges—that is, the right to dismiss three prospective jurors without giving a reason. Some lawyers feel that this will be too many if the number of jurors is to be reduced.

Earlier, Senate Investigator Carmine S. Bellino said that Mr. Cole's financial records "reflect an unusual increase in deposits in 1967 and 1968." These are the principal years in which Mr. Cole has been accused of helping Mr. Crum while Mr. Cole supervised purchasing by post exchanges and Army stores.

Mr. Bellino, an accountant, said that total bank deposits of the former one-star general rose to \$10,588 in 1968, or three times his 1966 total of \$3,520.

"Thus, it is indicated that Mr. Cole has been using funds from other sources," he said.

Mr. Cole gave the committee a financial statement showing that he accumulated more than \$22,000 in savings between July 1, 1966, and June 30, 1970. He said that he was promoted from colonel to brigadier general in 1966. He said that his salary averaged \$20,000 a year.

Referring to a CBS television interview with Mr. Crum shown Tuesday night, Sen. Ribicoff said that Senate investigators would make another attempt to persuade Mr. Crum to testify.

Mr. Crum, who lives in Hong Kong, has so far refused to talk with Senate aides.

When the announcement of the arrest of 19 guerrillas was made Monday, Attorney General Julio Sanchez Vargas said they were members of the Revolutionary Action Movement and had made contact with the North Korean Embassy in Moscow.

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Edward and Cathleen Henry (left) on stage in Trenton's War Memorial Building as New Jersey Gov. William T. Cahill and Ex-Gov. Richard Hughes certify them as million-dollar winners in the special St. Patrick's day drawing of the state lottery.

Telephone Worker Wins \$1 Million in N.J.

TRENTON, N. J., March 18 (AP).—A \$1,000-a-year telephone company employee had a very lucky St. Patrick's Day yesterday, becoming the first \$1-million winner in the New Jersey State lottery.

Edward Henry, 40, of West Caldwell, who is employed by the

New Jersey Bell Telephone Co., will receive \$50,000 a year for 20 years. His wife, Kathleen, 26, is eight months pregnant with their third child.

The \$200,000 second prize was won by Ando Kivirahk, 31, an East Brunswick chemical company executive. Martha I. Par-

row, 35, of Willingboro, won the \$100,000 third prize. Mr. Kivirahk will be paid \$30,000 a year for ten years. Mrs. Farrow will receive \$10,000 annual payments for ten years.

There were also seven \$10,000 winners and 105 consolation prizes of \$500.

Mrs. Gandhi Forms Cabinet, Names Many New Ministers

NEW DELHI, March 18 (AP).—Prime Minister Indira Gandhi today formed a new government in which she dropped half of her old cabinet ministers.

An official spokesman said Mrs. Gandhi had sought to mold a cabinet that represented "a balance between a new look and continuity."

The prime minister herself retained the powerful Home Ministry and also took the atomic energy, information and broadcasting and planning portfolios.

She made no changes in four

other key ministries, keeping Swaran Singh in foreign affairs, Y. B. Chavan in finance, Jagjivan Ram in defense and P. V. Nellore in food and agriculture.

Among the junior ministers, however, there was a major shakeup—unlike any other cabinet change in the 23 years since independence.

Of 14 former cabinet ministers who were re-elected to Parliament, seven lost their portfolios.

The most prominent was Dinesh Singh, a former confidant of Mrs. Gandhi. He had been industrial development minister in the old cabinet and before that was foreign minister.

Also dropped were Railways Minister G. L. Nanda, Foreign Trade Minister B. R. Bhagat, Parliamentary Affairs Minister K. Raghunath, Educational Minister R. V. Rao, Labor Minister D. Sanjivayya and Steel Minister Triguna Sen.

Another former cabinet member, Information Minister Satya Narayan Sinha, did not contest the elections and has been named governor of Madhya Pradesh State.

There are five new members: Raj Bahadur, a former ambassador to Nepal, parliamentary affairs; Mohan Rao Chowdhury, industrial development; S. Chandra Shekhar, education, social welfare and culture; H. R. Gokhale, law and justice; and Mohan Kumaramangalam, steel and heavy engineering.

A spokesman for the prime minister said that the dropping of some cabinet members did not indicate lack of confidence in them.

Hair-Raising Police Work

AMMAN, March 18 (Reuters).—Scores of young men had their hair shorn today after police swooped throughout Amman. They took the youths with long locks to a special center for a compulsory cut.

Party Guest Who Put LSD on Chips Sentenced to Jail

TORRANCE, Calif., March 18 (AP).—A man who powdered potato chips with the hallucinogenic drug LSD at a party because he thought it would make "a great party," was sentenced yesterday to between six years and life in prison.

The court was told Donald J. Henry, 31, drank champagne, snuffed cocaine and took a heavy dose of drugs the day of the party. He pleaded guilty to several narcotics charges.

Fifty guests at the party had to go to the hospital after eating the LSD-coated potato chips. One, a fashion model, testified that she lost consciousness after seeing brilliant colors flash around her. She said everyone appeared grotesquely deformed.

Henry was arrested four months after the party. Undercover narcotics agents made several drug purchases from him before they made the arrest. Seventeen pounds of marijuana and about 7,000 LSD tablets were found at his home.

U.S. and Russia Trade Charges Of Harassment

WASHINGTON, March 18 (UPI).—The United States and the Soviet Union accused each other yesterday of condoning harassment of diplomats in Washington and Moscow.

The State Department released the text of a strongly worded protest presented by Ambassador Jacob D. Beam to the Soviet Foreign Ministry yesterday protesting the violation of U.S. Embassy property by Soviet policemen.

The U.S. protest said the violation was "totally unacceptable," that it contravened international law and was contrary to the U.S.-Soviet consular convention.

Minutes earlier, the Soviet Embassy here announced that Ambassador Anatoly F. Dobrynin had made "a decisive protest" to the State Department yesterday about continuing harassment of Soviet diplomats and establishments in Washington by members of the Jewish Defense League. He said the actions against Soviet diplomats and establishments here were aimed at worsening Soviet-American relations, which he said already are tense.

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Backs Berrigan, Opposes War

U.S. Priests' Group Asks Optional Celibacy

By Donald Janson
BALTIMORE, March 18 (NYT)—After nearly five hours of sometimes heated debate, representatives of the country's priests adopted a statement early today calling for major reforms in the priesthood.

Most controversial was a provision that would make celibacy optional. The delegates of the National Federation of Priests' Councils voted 212 to 23 to ask that church law be changed without delay to give priests a choice between marriage and celibacy.

The organization also called upon the Roman Catholic hierarchy to "implement plans at once" to allow the acceptance of men who are already married as candidates for the priesthood.

Other reforms sought in the document called for:

• A greater voice for priests, religious and lay in selection of bishops.

• Greater delegation of responsibilities to priests in the affairs of the church on the local level.

• Freedom of priests to exert increased leadership by experimenting with new ministries.

• Creation of an official ministry for women.

• "Immediate" establishment of administrative tribunals to insure due process for priests in disputes over human rights.

The document will be taken to Rome to the Episcopal Synod that will convene on Sept. 30.

First, the document will be discussed with the National Conference of Catholic Bishops in the United States and four delegates to the synod to be selected by the conference next month.

The lower clergy will have no vote in the Rome proceedings.

The synod was called following

Airline Plans 2d-Class Bar On Jumbo Jets

WASHINGTON, March 18 (AP).—American Airlines last week won permission from the Civil Aeronautics Board to convert the back of its Boeing-747s into a 17-seat lounge with standup bar, for coach-class passengers. The plane originally was designed with a first-class upper-deck lounge.

The American Airlines request was another indication that the jumbo jet, once heralded as the airlines' dream, has become a very large economic headache for the already financially pressed industry.

Although more persons are traveling by plane, the increase in air traffic hasn't kept pace with the space available on the Boeing-747s, now often flying with only 30 percent of their 360 seats occupied.

The airlines, in searching for an answer, have turned increasingly to gimmicks, such as the standup bar for coach passengers.

the resignation of about 25,000 priests in the last seven years over frustrations born of the rule of celibacy. Lack of leadership opportunities within the rigid structure of the church and other problems to which the priests here addressed themselves.

A study conducted for the federation found that one-fourth of the priests in the United States still active in the ministry have considered resigning.

In some cases, they feel that the hierarchy is not responsive to such problems as the Vietnam war and civil rights.

Yesterday, the federation expressed solidarity with the Rev. Philip F. Berrigan and his co-defendants in the Harrisburg-6 case. It condemned J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, for "premature and unfortunate" allegations in the case.

Indicted on Jan. 13, On Jan. 13, Father Berrigan and five others were indicted in Harrisburg, Pa., on federal charges of plotting to blow up heating systems in federal buildings in Washington and to kidnap Henry A. Kissinger, President Nixon's national security adviser.

The federation also adopted a resolution denouncing U.S. involvement in the Vietnam war.

One of the defendants, the Rev. Neil R. McLaughlin of Baltimore, then introduced the anti-war resolution, the strongest taken by the federation.

"The National Federation of



ACROBATIC BULL—A 960-pound bull starts a somersault after digging his horns into the ground during a charge at the Valencia bullfighting festival.

Priests' Councils does hereby unhesitatingly condemn the continuation of the United States' involvement in the war in South-east Asia," it said.

It called the war "the most serious moral issue of our time."

The priests overwhelmingly rejected a proposal to soften the resolution by simply "questioning" U.S. involvement. They also refused to condemn North Vietnamese involvement in the war.

After Canceling Carrier Visit

U.S. Sending 4 Officers to Fete in Chile

By Benjamin Welles
WASHINGTON, March 18 (NYT)—The United States is sending four high Air Force officers to attend the 41st anniversary celebration of the Chilean Air Force, starting Sunday.

The plan was regarded here as an effort to assuage feelings ruffled in Chile when on Feb. 27 the United States abruptly canceled the visit of the aircraft carrier Enterprise, two days after President Salvador Allende's government had announced the ship's imminent arrival and had called on Chileans to treat the 3,600 officers and crewmen cordially.

The cancellation was officially attributed by the Pentagon to "operational" reasons, reasons that have never been clarified, even privately, and about which the White House has ordered strict silence.

It is generally accepted in government circles that the cancellation, in which the Pentagon and some senior State Department officials were overruled, was ordered personally by President Nixon. White House policy toward the new Chilean government is correct but distinctly cool.

Seen as Gesture

The impending dispatch of the American mission is not regarded to qualified government circles as more than a gesture and, it is said, in no way indicates any basic shift in Mr. Nixon's diplomacy toward Chile.

The dispatch of the American

mission, which will be headed by Maj. Gen. Kenneth O. Sanborn, commanding the Air Force Southern Command in the Panama Canal Zone, was not announced by either the State Department or the Pentagon. It was confirmed by both, however.

Turkish Guerrilla Leader Says Group Kidnapped a Fifth GI

ANKARA, March 18 (UPI)—The self-confessed leader of the Turkish People's Liberation Army said today that his group was responsible for the kidnapping of a fifth U.S. serviceman.

He also said his group of "urban guerrillas" hated Soviet "imperialists" as violently as American ones and had planned to abduct a Russian to show it.

Police said Demis Gennis, 24, had earlier confessed that he led his "army" in the kidnapping of four U.S. Air Force enlisted men held hostage for five days until allowed to go free unharmed March 8.

He told police interrogators today that the organization also abducted Airman 1st Cl. James R. Finley of Fort Worth, Texas.

"But we freed him because he was just a poor victim of imperialism," said Mr. Gennis, referring to the fact that Airman Finley is a Negro.

Airman Finley was held prisoner for 17 hours after his abduction.

tion Feb. 15, then given last fall so he could return to his quarters. "We hate all imperialists," Mr. Gennis said. "That includes the Soviet Union."

To show their hatred of the Soviet Union, he said, his "army" planned to kidnap an unidentified Russian—a symbol of the Soviet Union.

Mr. Gennis said his group did not say how many members it included—ranging from Ankara to hide kidnap victims and themselves.

The University of Istanbul said it had undertaken considerable training with the al-Fatah organization in Syria in 1968, and took part in "some" military exercises.

Police said he did not elaborate.

Political Talks End

ANKARA, March 18 (UPI)—President Cevdet Sunay warning presidential consultations today said speculation that a leading candidate for the presidency was Sen. Adnan Menderes, who was part in "some" military exercises.

Sen. Adnan, a senator since 1960 when he was one of the 15 men appointed by the president to the upper house of parliament, was once president of the Constitutional Court.

Winthrop Biddle Killed in N.J. by Hit-Run Driver

CAMDEN, N.J., March 18 (UPI)—Winthrop Biddle, 74, member of a prominent old Philadelphia family, was killed yesterday by a hit-run driver as he was pushing a shopping cart, apparently loaded with all his possessions.

Mr. Biddle was a Navy commander in World War II. Police said that Mr. Biddle had no known address and that, in the shopping cart, he was pushing was a suitcase filled with clothing, photographs and other personal effects.

Mr. Biddle's father, Edward, left a \$60,000 estate in trust for Mr. Biddle and his brother, Nicholas, when he died in 1931.

In 1948, Winthrop Biddle fled suit against his former wife, Inez, whom he was divorced in 1941, to recover his portion of the estate. He lost the suit.

Police said that Mr. Biddle was wearing three pairs of trousers and three pairs of socks when he was found by an unidentified taxi driver, who noticed the body on the street.

Cuba Announces Labor Penalties For Loafers

MIAMI, March 18 (AP)—Cuba's Communist regime announced yesterday that loafers, bums and "parasites" who have upset the country's new social order.

The law, which goes into effect April 1, provides for penalties ranging from six months to two years of forced labor in "rehabilitation centers" for those convicted of vagrancy, malingering or habitual absenteeism from work or school.

The law decrees that all males between 17 and 60 have a "social duty" to work on a daily systematic basis unless they are attending an approved school. Those who do not are considered "parasites of the revolution" and subject to prosecution by the courts or special laborers' councils.

The anti-loafer law—seen as a tough new weapon to be used mainly against dissatisfied workers—was decreed by Mr. Castro's disclosure last September that as many as 400,000 workers were creating serious economic problems by shirking their duties.

The III Army Corps here said the industrial city was under a state of emergency from 10 a.m. today.

The army acted as workers streamed out of factories and offices in response to a strike call from militant labor leaders on Tuesday. The earlier 24-hour walkout on Monday ended in rioting. More than 100 shops were looted and 830 persons arrested.

Argentine Army Girds for Riots

CORDOBA, Argentina, March 18.—(UPI)—The Argentine Army declared a state of emergency in Cordoba today to prevent further rioting as workers staged their second 24-hour strike this week.

The III Army Corps here said the industrial city was under a state of emergency from 10 a.m. today.

The army acted as workers streamed out of factories and offices in response to a strike call from militant labor leaders on Tuesday. The earlier 24-hour walkout on Monday ended in rioting. More than 100 shops were looted and 830 persons arrested.

Yellow Fever in Angola
LUSOBI, March 18 (UPI)—Angola's government has instituted emergency measures in Luanda, capital of Portuguese West Africa, to prevent the spread of yellow fever. There have been 15 deaths and the first cases of yellow fever detected in Angola since the turn of the century.

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By John Walker

Some indication of this is given by a small commemorative book he has produced, which includes writing by Cesare Pavese, Hermann Hesse, Jean Cocteau, Marc Chagall, and two Americans: Ansel Nim and Paul Bowles. He is about to bring out three hitherto untranslated books by Collette as well as the English version of the award-winning German novel "Interiors" by Wolfgang Fischer, who is a director of London's Marlborough Fine Arts Gallery.

Obscure Authors
This European bias began almost accidentally, although Mr. Owen was born in Nuremberg, coming to London with his parents as a six-year-old, 35 years ago. Today, he speaks both English and German with a British accent. "I wanted to publish good books and there are too few of those to go round. So I had to fish out good obscure authors from somewhere," he says.

He hoped to be a journalist, but got no further than learning shorthand and typing. At 18, he began his publishing career as an office boy, and quickly worked his way through a succession of firms, mainly learning what not to do. Three years later, he started his own business on a

NEW YORK, March 18.—Here is how The New York Times critics rated recent films:

"A New Leaf" written and directed by Frank M., who co-wrote the film, the story of Henry Graham's (Walter Matson), reluctant character reformation through the love of a rich woman. Although Miss May's approach to the writing and directing of film comedy "is pretty consistently at the black-out-sketch level," Vincent Canby reports, "the quality of the sketches is so consistently high, and its cartoon characters are so human, that criticism of its form becomes academic. The entire project is touched by a fine and knowing madness." The screenplay is based on Jack Ritchie's short story "The Green Back of Heart."

"*Araby* in the Wilderness," directed by Stanton Kaye, with screenplay by Michaux French and Mr. Kaye, is a largely autobiographical feature, shot as a documentary in 16-mm. black-and-white. A. H. Weiler calls it a "start, purposely repetitious record of a search for fulfillment that, despite its commendable sincerity, is often as callow as its principals' dedicated but fumbling efforts to make it as people and movie makers."

"Ruby," the newest entry in the Whitney Museum's American Panmakers series, was rated by Howard Thompson "quint, sharp, funny and touching." According to Dick Bartlett, who photographed ("in excellent color"), directed, produced and was co-author of the film, it represents the cold landscape of middle America. But he underestimates himself, Thompson says, because "Mr. Bartlett is anyone nobody."

By Naomi Barry

LONDON.—“We are not a sausage machine feeding people into any old slot to make a buck,” said Bonnie McCone, the impresario of the Talent Store, a creative new employment agency for the advertising and television trades just opened in London. The words were tough, the voice was soft.

American-born Mrs. McCone's approach is novel for Europe. Her role, she feels, is to discover the people who ought to know each other. She used to be a teacher and says the principles are the same.

"I think a good teacher makes people want to do things. She finds out what makes them tick and what is most satisfying for them."

The Talent Store includes a gallery to display and introduce the work of young photographers and art directors. Mrs. McCone has "married" artists and copywriters when she feels it is more advantageous to sell them as a team.

She canvasses the market, and

**Bonnie McCone,
the impresario
of the
Talent Store
in London.**

lyzing companies and convincing certain of them that their future would be more profitable if they took on some of her bright people. "Small firms can't always afford the kind of big agency they may need for a sophisticated image."

Even if they make the sacrifice, they may get lost in the shuffle. Often they can afford one big person all to themselves, however, who would give them twice the value. I try to make them realize that."

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

DUBLIN, March 18.—No Irish Theater Festival would be complete without something by, from or about the great James Joyce. To supply the need this year, Tom Gallecher, a Scot, has delivered an absorbing biographical study cast in dramatic form. In "Mr. Joyce Is Leaving," Gallecher has traced the course of his life and literary career to himself on the eve of his final departure from the French capital, just before the Nazis marched down the Champs-Élysées.

Joyce loved the theater, but during his lifetime this love went unrequited. One of his last essays was a satirical appreciation of Ibsen's "When We Dead Awaken" and he read Hauptmann assiduously. He was more drawn to Continental drama than that of the Irish literary renaissance—of which Synge, Yeats and Lady Gregory were the leaders. One of his last essays was a plea for Ireland to enter into the mainstream of European literature and not depend on folklore alone as a source.



Yo



His only play, "Exiles," written in 1913, was occasionally done by ambitious amateurs—Jacques Natanson translated it into French. Only in recent months has it received recognition with the London production of Harold Pinter's "acting" version.

As though to make amends for long neglect, the figure of Joyce loomed large in the theater of the 1960s. We have seen Hugh Leonard's "Stephen D" (an adaptation of "Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man"), "Bloomsday" and "Nighttown," both drawn from "Ulysses" and a dramatization of sections of "Finnegans Wake."

Mr. Gallacher's play seeks to penetrate into the mind of genius, presenting Joyce's self-evaluation as the evening shadows fall. The first of its two acts is devoted to Joyce as he is about to return to the Continent in 1904 after his mother's death, the period in which he later set "Ulysses." It is composed of a dialogue between the struggling would-be writer and a skeptical double who re-

proves him as a wastrel and drunkard. The budding artist—muttering to himself about "Hamlet," Salvini, Duse, Ibsen and dramatic technique—turns a deaf ear to his scolding conscience, confident, despite all his discouragements, of his destiny.

of acrimonious ghosts all voicing the prosecution case, dragging forth a series of charges of slights to family and friends of gross egotism and dubious artistic endeavors. He disputes with them, offering explanations rather than apologies. He mentions his next books. There will be no more books, they inform him—this is a matter of fact for, after fleeing Paris

In 1938, Joyce wrote no more before his death in 1941. But his defense is spirited—so much so that seizing his walking stick he enters into a strutting musical hall routine to the tune of "The Man Who Broke the Bank at Monte-Carlo." He has—in the face of hell and high waters—accomplished his goal. This, too, is fact for Joyce indisputably has exercised and continues to exercise an influence on all who write English today.

1990

Robert Bernal's interpretation of the inner James Joyce is commanding. He bears little physical resemblance to the known photographs of the original, but he succeeds magnificently in drawing a psychological portrait. He makes the very most of the script's varying moods and profound probing as he conveys the artist troubled by the past that haunts him, and the artist who at the end grandly chalks himself up as a winner. Aine NíMhuire, Alan Barry, Pat Laffan and Tony Doyle as the pestering phantoms render helpful support, but historically it is a one-man show, staged admirably by

Robert Gillespie, "Mr. Joyce Is Leaving Paris" opened at the Eblama Theatre at a matinee on Tuesday. The premiere had been scheduled last week, but an English producer, claiming control of its acting rights, secured an injunction halting the performance. This legal matter has now been settled and the opening of Mr. Gallacher's play proved one of the major events of the festival.

(continued)

For the moment she regards London as the largest advertising center in Europe, including its television media. Germany is coming up, though, and her program includes surveying job possibilities on the Continent. In areas where advertising and television are being developed, she feels there are many openings for people with expertise, especially if they are willing to go for a limited time period.

Her own experience led to the job she recently created. For eight years she wrote advertising copy and television commercials in London as a free-lance and for Foote, Cone and Belding. But the insight really began in the schoolroom.

After graduation from Wellesley, she taught fourth grade at the Mary C. Wheeler School in Providence in an avant-garde program. There were two years at the Cathedral School in Washington.

"It was 1952 and everybody in Washington was going off some where. At a cocktail party, I met someone in the Point Four program who asked me if I would like to go to Baghdad. At the time I'd never even been as far as Chicago, so I said 'why not.'"

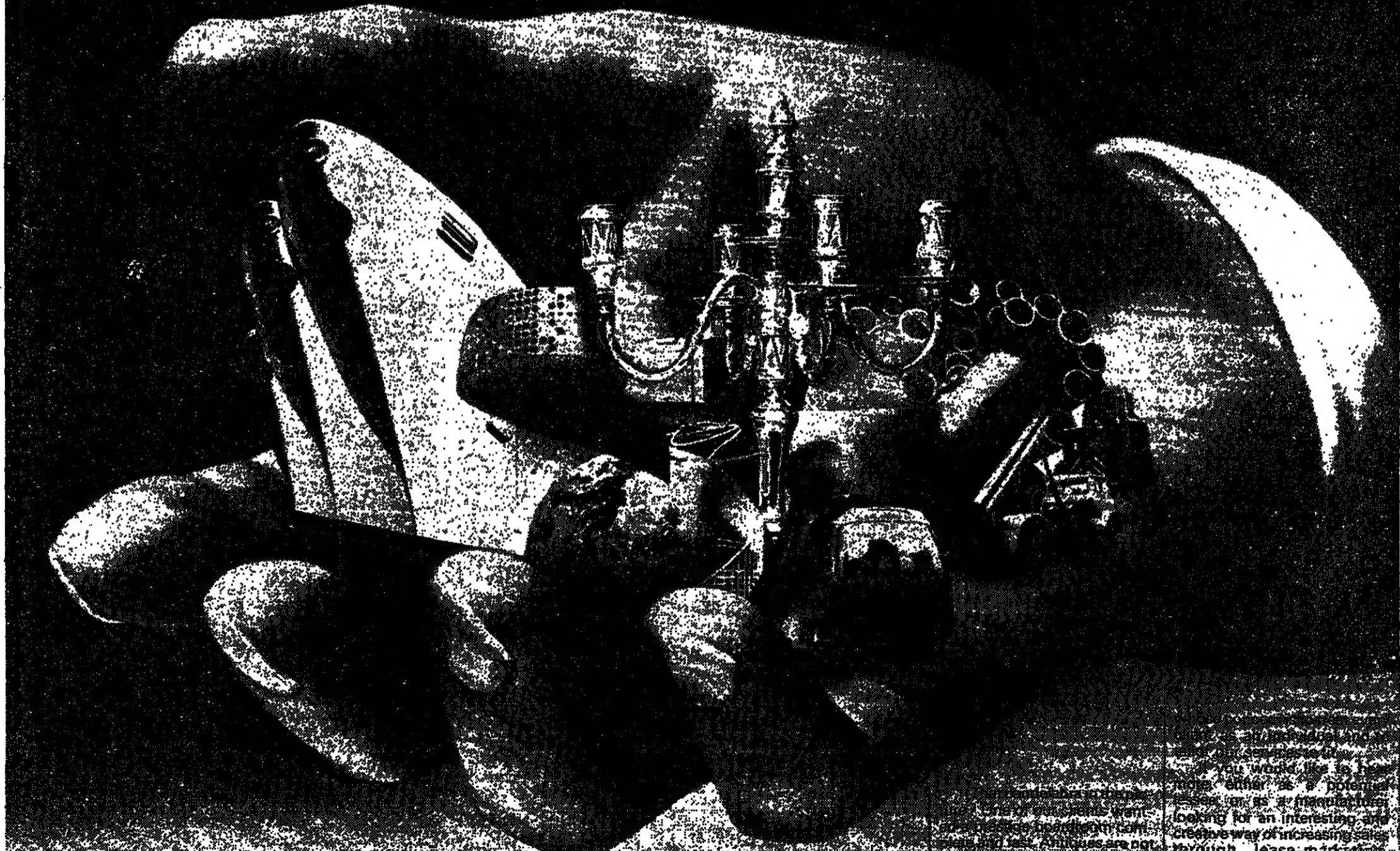
Six Years

For six years she ran a little red schoolhouse type of operation in Baghdad for eight American and European youngsters aged 8 to 14. She demonstrated all the latest techniques and equipment for the benefit of Iraqi teachers. After the revolution of 1958, she moved to London.

Last year she ran the London office for a New York "head hunter," Judy Wald, before setting up on her own with an English partner, Berta Pinnell. Seventy-five percent of the job seekers are British but "we are being flooded now with letters from hopeful Americans clamoring to get out of New York." Another eager group represents highly placed executives suffering from "The Peter Principle," begging for help to get out of their cult-de-

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Thomas Edmund Dewey

It is in New York that Thomas E. Dewey will be best remembered—as an able, progressive governor of the state for three terms, as a dogged, even dynamic district attorney, as a distinguished lawyer in the years after his retirement from public office and public politics at the early age of 52. As a national politician, he will be worst remembered for the two losing candidacies for the presidency, and especially the last catastrophic campaign against President Truman in 1948. Yet neither remembrance will do justice to the enormous influence he exerted on the history of his times by the manner in which he did—or did not—exercise political power. On no less than three occasions he had as much to say as any man—indirectly, in two instances and inadvertently in another—about who would become President of the United States.

It is probably safe to say, for instance, that Richard Nixon would not be President today had it not been for the role played by Mr. Dewey, both in the choice of Mr. Nixon for the second spot on the Eisenhower ticket in 1952, and in the retention of Mr. Nixon on the ticket after the uproar over the famous "secret" political fund which had been collected on his behalf. It was Mr. Dewey who guided the young Senator Nixon through that particular political crisis in his life. And it was Mr. Dewey who stuck by him when most of the Eisenhower high command was ready to let him withdraw as the vice-presidential candidate, which would almost certainly have put a stop to his political career.

A case can similarly be made that had it not been for the slickly professional support of Governor Dewey and his forces for General Eisenhower, the GOP convention of 1952

might well have turned to the old warhorse, Robert Taft, who had stood up for the party and fought its battles during its long, hard 20 years of opposition to Democratic presidencies. It was the Dewey crowd that engineered the so-called fair-play maneuver that turned the tide against Taft; even so, that Eisenhower edge was a narrow one.

And finally, of course, there is no getting around the hard fact that Governor Dewey had as much as anybody to do with the triumph of Harry Truman in 1948. It was easy enough to say after the fact that the silky smooth, super-confident, non-combative Dewey campaign was a mistake. It was, of course, a mistake founded on a miscalculation which pretty nearly everybody but Mr. Truman shared; there was a contagion about the way in which wrong assumptions reinforced themselves until nobody in the Dewey entourage bothered to examine what the reality might be because the polls and the "pols" and the press had already agreed on it. Still, it was his show and it will always be said that he misplayed it in part because it was in his nature to be arrogant, and cold and therefore out of touch. He was too glib, too efficient, too programed, the argument ran.

Yet he was extraordinarily competent; you could not dismiss or discount his qualifications for the presidency. He did his party no disgrace in 1948, and he rendered it long service, with modesty and good humor, after departing from the public stage. To remember him most vividly in defeat is to overlook the fact that he was a valuable public servant in New York for many years and, nationally, a man who made a considerable difference in the political history of his times.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Way Out for Turkey

To head off an outright military takeover, Turkey's four major parties have agreed to participate in a coalition "government of national unity." Their decision seems the least damaging way out of the crisis precipitated last week when the military chiefs forced out the elected government of Premier Demirel.

Both Mr. Demirel's Justice party and the Republican People's party of Ismet Inonu are skeptical that the coalition will be able to meet the military's definition of a "strong and respected" government or that it can carry out the prescribed reforms. They are cooperating with President Sunay only because the alternative may be an armed-forces dictatorship that would destroy what is left of Turkish democracy.

By way of giving civilian government one more fair chance, the military leaders are now purging their officer corps of extremists who had demanded a complete takeover rather than the ultimatum to Mr. Demirel. What remains dismaying, however, is the inference that the military chiefs were not strong enough or wise enough to spurn the

extremists and let an elected government get on with the job of curbing violence and terrorism.

Before he agreed to the coalition, Ismet Inonu, whose credentials as statesman, politician and military leader dwarf those of any other living Turk, delivered a pithy analysis of the military intervention. He conceded that the army could not tolerate anarchy but he was more concerned about the damage inflicted by the intervention on Turkey's democratic system.

"A parliament should not be ordered around like a military platoon," said this 86-year-old military hero who, as president, installed multi-party democracy in Turkey and gracefully accepted electoral defeat twice when the army was ready to keep him in power. Mr. Inonu believes the election of a new parliament at an early date offers the safest way out of the crisis.

Ismet Pasha, protégé and lieutenant of Ataturk, has again given his troubled country wise counsel. President Sunay and the military will ignore him at Turkey's peril.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Libya and Its Oil

However much Mediterranean oil may be needed, there are limits to what the oil companies can be prepared to pay for these advantages. A primary consideration is clearly that any deal with Libya and associated countries should be compatible with the terms of the recent Gulf States agreement. This points to the provision of similar stability for prices and security of supplies. Without this, the risk is that Gulf States would be subject to pressure to restart the leap-frogging process. Besides which, Western Europe cannot really afford to be held to ransom whenever it suits Libya's militant rulers. Given assurances on these wider considerations, the prospects of bridging the gap between the Libyan government and the oil companies would not appear too difficult.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

The Paris Commune

The tradition of the Paris Commune, the first great revolutionary struggle of the working class, is especially close to our hearts, as is the French Communist party, which is true to the traditions of the Communards. Conclusions drawn from the experience of the Commune have become our property too. These conclusions in particular apply to the key role of the party in the struggle for people's power and show the importance of proletarian dictatorship, decisive for the construction of socialism, both in the way of building solid foundations of authority as well as of authentic Socialist democracy. The Paris Commune is a living symbol of the immortal idea which guides the working class in the construction of socialism wherever power is in the workers' hands, and it leads the working class to a revolutionary struggle wherever power is still

exercised by the bourgeoisie. The Paris Commune turned out to be the forerunner of the decisive epoch whose beginning was October, 1917, and whose continuation is the present day.

—From Trybuna Ludu (Warsaw).

The Choice Facing Israel

Israel's military position today is very strong. If she wants to she can hold on to her present frontiers without much trouble. She is unlikely to face any serious pressure from Washington if she decides to do this, because effective sanctions would require congressional approval, and with an election coming up that would be out of the question. But though Israelis treat the prospect of international disapproval with a great deal of scorn, it is bound to be at least an element in the state's survival as an accepted unit in the Middle East. So for all Israelis the choice between territory and peace may be a real one, and the time for choice is now.

—From the Times (London).

In a hurry to withdraw forces from Vietnam and enforce peace in Asia, President Nixon does not want to get involved in another war. Convinced that this peaceful viewpoint is shared by the Soviet Union, he seizes the occasion which the Jarring negotiation offers him. Is not the present advisability of making concessions to the Arabs, underlined by Mr. Rogers, a dangerous alibi? One understands the uneasiness of Israel under pressure to accept international guarantees in place of a real settlement. It is to be feared that, once again, a mere state of non-belligerence whose precariousness legitimately worries Israel, will be substituted for real peace.

—From L'Aurore (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 19, 1896
NEW YORK.—Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, President of the Police Board, has published a savage attack upon the New York World, which paper has recently been charging the police here with inefficiency. Mr. Roosevelt declares that of the 45 alleged robberies, cited by the World as having taken place in the city during a period of 50 days, 41 cases were "pure fakes" on the part of World reporters.

Fifty Years Ago

March 19, 1921
In remarkable speeches at the tenth Communist Congress in Moscow, Lenin abandons the whole Bolshevik program. He says that nobody now expects a world revolution and, therefore, an agreement with bourgeois governments is indispensable and a grant of concessions to capitalists. "Ten years hence or more" there must be free trade intercourse with capitalist countries as "without foreign assistance we cannot progress."



'Here Comes Our Crack Spy Battalion.'

Life in the Old Dame Yet

By C. L. Sulzberger

BOGOTA, Colombia.—The American way of life is a much-battered aphorism that has been sadly tarnished by hostile propaganda both inside and outside the United States. With more than a touch of a sneer, it has come to imply a kind of dislike for U. S. policy in Latin America, where adversaries stress our inability to find quick solutions to burgeoning urban, race and ecological problems.

Nevertheless, in both hemispheres a basic recognition continues that developing civilizations rely upon United States support and there is even a subconscious effort to grope toward economic and social formulas like those that have produced prosperity and power here.

One analysis of this ad-hoc mixture of what used to be called capitalism and socialism has been made by Ambassador C. H. von Platen. Sweden's envoy to the Organization for European Cooperation and Development. He finds certain common themes in the policies of "relatively successful countries" today, meaning those with a high or swiftly rising per capita GNP.

Similarity Noted

Countries he includes in this definition are the United States, Japan, Switzerland and Sweden. All, interestingly enough, are seen as containing "striking similarity in the basic ingredients of their policies," despite their variations in size, location and diplomatic attitudes. These "basic ingredients" are:

(1) Sufficient national or international competition to force industry to increase productivity by efficient means. (2) Cooperation between private and governmental enterprise. (3) Limitation of the degree of possible state intervention as either industrialist or entrepreneur, ranging from a maximum in Japan to a minimum in Switzerland. As an outstanding example of this mix, von Platen cites the U. S. Apollo project. At Cape Kennedy he says only 3,000 of a total of 23,500 workers are directly employed by NASA. The rest come from private industry, but "there is thus a central direction, working with a multitude of private firms. This form of organization should be considered in the light of the phenomenal success achieved."

He maintains that the flexibility thus produced allows constant shifting emphasis in output. He sees as economically useful for other countries to emulate: "The American practice of broadening and deepening business involvement in the total social structure, through movement back and forth between business and administration and politics, involving in some cases part-time and in others full-time participation between the public and private sectors."

Application to Europe

The U. S. system that has developed could well be studied by Europe, von Platen says. He added: "American industrialists have been, and are, able to plan and act with courage and freedom. They have grown accustomed to trying new methods, new approaches to experimenting, to change and improvement. People are not afraid to change profession or line of business."

"Competition has been keen and on a continental scale. The system of rewards is based on performance and not on seniority. One can still make fortunes, even rapidly. Taxes are high, but not altogether crippling, or simply confiscatory."

"The mental attitude of the United States' entrepreneurs is perhaps most vividly illustrated by the example of American business in Europe. On this old and fragmented continent of ours, the American industrialist approaches problems and possibilities without undue regard for tradition, without that economic claustrophobia prevalent among all too many European entrepreneurs."

Burden of Tradition

"He deals with Europe as a whole, and the degree of American industrial penetration of Europe is proof enough that this kind of approach is possible and profitable. In comparison, we

Europeans are often burdened with tradition and prejudice; we are less adaptable, less dynamic, less inclined to accept change and competition, more static, only too eager to turn to government for aid, direct or indirect, in the form of protection against foreign competition."

The implications of this analysis are interesting. The envy of one of Europe's best-known social-democratic governments sees a vigor in the mixed-brand U. S. version of capitalism that too many North or South Americans no longer perceive. He also warns Europeans that they must not only compete more but "think big"—on a continental basis.

The obvious inference is that they had better get on with the Common Market and make it larger; for the only country to successfully exploit its existence so far is the United States—which isn't a member.

If the New Left Ran Israel

By Irving Howe

NEW YORK.—That some academics, students and intellectuals have dropped their support for Israel is hardly news. In part it seems a quite normal development. A power struggle rages in the Middle East; both sides make passionate claims; the arguments grow complicated. Serious people, it follows, may find the Israeli case not entirely persuasive. Agree or disagree, such a judgment is entirely proper in a democratic society.

But there's another side to the growth of anti-Israel sentiment among the campus. Anyone who keeps an eye on our intellectual life must know that the turn against Israel reflects a complex of values and moods verging on the pathology of authoritarianism. Of course there are aspects of Israeli public life (e.g., the marriage laws) that require criticism. Of course Israeli officials sometimes violate the democratic norms proclaimed by their government—something that can occur only in countries where democracy exists. Such failings are repeatedly criticized by Israelis themselves.

But I don't really believe that it is Israel's shortcomings which explain the turn in sentiment among portions of our "left" academics. Part of that turn may be the result of a century-old sentimentality always at work in our civilization: As someone has remarked, in the warmest of hearts there's a cold spot for the Jews.

Contempt for Democracy

A more immediate reason for this shift in feeling toward Israel has to do, however, with the growing distaste, the downright contempt, a portion of the New Left intellectuals shows toward the very idea of democracy. That the Israeli press can attack its government with a freedom utterly beyond the reach of the Arab press; that the Communists in Israel function openly through two parties while Egyptian Communists languish in jail; that the Israelis have a vigorous multi-party system while their Arab opponents are ruled by

rigid dictatorships—such arguments register only with those who care about democracy in the first place.

But suppose you dismiss democratic values as "bourgeois." Suppose your heart quickens only to visions of bloody apocalypses in which "the party" takes power and throws dissidents into "the dustbin of history." Suppose you yearn for a charismatic-authoritarian Maximum Leader who will replace laws with decrees. Then you will despise Israel not because of her flaws but because of her virtues. And you will heap contempt upon a country which, under extreme difficulties, remains about as good a model as we have for the democratic-socialist hope of combining radical social change with political freedom.

So one wonders, can Israel do anything to gain the favor of the campus Guevarists, Trotskyists, Maoists and Panthers who lead the assault against her? Yes, she can, and here is a scenario:

The Junta Acts

In the name of a provisional revolutionary junta, Gen. Moshe Dayan removes the Israeli government and disperses the Knesset. Golda Meir is forcibly retired to an old-age home. ("Enough of government by grandmothers," snarls a young aide of the junta.) Yigal Allon appears to have suffered a regrettable accident and Abba Eban has been exiled to the London School of Economics. Ben-Gurion mutters in the desert, but who can say whether it's a blessing or a curse?

Will Jargon Win the War?

Out of the Fog

By Stanley Karnow

WASHINGTON.—Probably nothing has served more to obfuscate the realities of the Indochina conflict over the years than the steady stream of odd terms and phrases put out by the U. S. bureaucracy in order to describe, explain and justify the war.

The sheer density of much of this jargon is such, in fact, that it is difficult to determine whether it has been deliberately contrived to baffle the enemy or bewilder the American public—or, even worse, whether it really reflects the way U. S. officials think.

Just as the war is being widened by the present intervention in Laos, so the verbiage being used in connection with this latest military push has reached fresh heights in fuzziness.

The shift of South Vietnamese units by U. S. helicopters across an international border into Laos is officially termed an "incursion," presumably to suggest that the exercise is temporary. Last year's thrust into Cambodia, it will be recalled, bore the same label—and South Vietnamese forces are still there after nearly ten months.

American troops are absolutely not involved on the ground in Laos—except, of course, when they are engaged in search and rescue operations known as "protective encirclement."

A similar euphemism has been concocted to make the U. S. bombings of North Vietnam seem defensive. These are dubbed "protective reaction air strikes" and, according to official spokesmen, they are "in line with long-standing U. S. policy" as a result of an "understanding" with Hanoi that American reconnaissance flights over the North would not be molested.

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

| - 1971 - Stocks and Bonds | | | | | - 1971 - Stocks and Bonds | | | | | - 1971 - Stocks and Bonds | | | | | - 1971 - Stocks and Bonds | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------|--------|-------|--------|---------------------------|-------|--------|-------|--------|---------------------------|-------|--------|-------|--------|---------------------------|-------|--------|-------|--------|
| High | Low | Open | Close | Change | High | Low | Open | Close | Change | High | Low | Open | Close | Change | High | Low | Open | Close | Change |
| 100.00 | 99.75 | 100.00 | 99.75 | +0.25 | 100.00 | 99.75 | 100.00 | 99.75 | +0.25 | 100.00 | 99.75 | 100.00 | 99.75 | +0.25 | 100.00 | 99.75 | 100.00 | 99.75 | +0.25 |
| 100.00 | 99.75 | 100.00 | 99.75 | +0.25 | 100.00 | 99.75 | 100.00 | 99.75 | +0.25 | 100.00 | 99.75 | 100.00 | 99.75 | +0.25 | 100.00 | 99.75 | 100.00 | 99.75 | +0.25 |
| 100.00 | 99.75 | 100.00 | 99.75 | +0.25 | 100.00 | 99.75 | 100.00 | 99.75 | +0.25 | 100.00 | 99.75 | 100.00 | 99.75 | +0.25 | 100.00 | 99.75 | 100.00 | 99.75 | +0.25 |
| 100.00 | 99.75 | 100.00 | 99.75 | +0.25 | 100.00 | 99.75 | 100.00 | 99.75 | +0.25 | 100.00 | 99.75 | 100.00 | 99.75 | +0.25 | 100.00 | 99.75 | 100.00 | 99.75 | +0.25 |

European Gold Markets

| Market | Price | Change |
|-------------------|--------|--------|
| London | 283.50 | +0.50 |
| Zurich | 283.50 | +0.50 |
| Paris (12.5 kilo) | 283.50 | +0.50 |

Foreign Stock Indexes

| Index | Value | Change |
|-----------|-------|--------|
| Amsterdam | 124.3 | +1.2 |
| Brussels | 100.0 | +0.5 |
| Frankfurt | 100.0 | +0.5 |
| London | 100.0 | +0.5 |
| Milan | 100.0 | +0.5 |
| Stockholm | 100.0 | +0.5 |
| Stocks | 100.0 | +0.5 |
| Tokyo | 100.0 | +0.5 |
| Zurich | 100.0 | +0.5 |

Eurodollars

| Term | Rate | Change |
|----------|------|--------|
| 1 Month | 4.8 | +0.1 |
| 3 Months | 5.1 | +0.1 |
| 6 Months | 5.4 | +0.1 |
| 1 Year | 5.7 | +0.1 |

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European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices
in local currencies)

Brussels

| Stock | Price | Change |
|----------|-------|--------|
| Amstel | 14.50 | +0.10 |
| Alcatel | 14.50 | +0.10 |
| Belmont | 14.50 | +0.10 |
| Brussels | 14.50 | +0.10 |

Düsseldorf

| Stock | Price | Change |
|----------|-------|--------|
| Amstel | 14.50 | +0.10 |
| Alcatel | 14.50 | +0.10 |
| Belmont | 14.50 | +0.10 |
| Brussels | 14.50 | +0.10 |

Paris

| Stock | Price | Change |
|----------|-------|--------|
| Amstel | 14.50 | +0.10 |
| Alcatel | 14.50 | +0.10 |
| Belmont | 14.50 | +0.10 |
| Brussels | 14.50 | +0.10 |

London

| Stock | Price | Change |
|----------|-------|--------|
| Amstel | 14.50 | +0.10 |
| Alcatel | 14.50 | +0.10 |
| Belmont | 14.50 | +0.10 |
| Brussels | 14.50 | +0.10 |

Zurich

| Stock | Price | Change |
|----------|-------|--------|
| Amstel | 14.50 | +0.10 |
| Alcatel | 14.50 | +0.10 |
| Belmont | 14.50 | +0.10 |
| Brussels | 14.50 | +0.10 |

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accounts

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withdrawal
at any time

Confidential
management

Amount enclosed

Name

Address

City

Country

British-American Bank
LIMITED

U.S. Commodity Prices

| Commodity | Price | Change |
|-----------|-------|--------|
| Wheat | 1.10 | +0.01 |
| Corn | 0.85 | +0.01 |
| Soybeans | 1.20 | +0.01 |

Market Summary

Most Active - New York
March 18, 1971
Sales: March 18, 1971
Open Interest: March 18, 1971

CHICAGO FUTURES

| Month | High | Low | Open | Close | Change |
|-------|------|------|------|-------|--------|
| Mar | 1.10 | 1.05 | 1.08 | 1.07 | +0.01 |
| Apr | 1.15 | 1.10 | 1.12 | 1.11 | +0.01 |
| May | 1.20 | 1.15 | 1.18 | 1.17 | +0.01 |

WHEAT

| Month | High | Low | Open | Close | Change |
|-------|------|------|------|-------|--------|
| Mar | 1.10 | 1.05 | 1.08 | 1.07 | +0.01 |
| Apr | 1.15 | 1.10 | 1.12 | 1.11 | +0.01 |
| May | 1.20 | 1.15 | 1.18 | 1.17 | +0.01 |

CORN

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|-------|------|------|------|-------|--------|
| Mar | 0.85 | 0.80 | 0.82 | 0.81 | +0.01 |
| Apr | 0.90 | 0.85 | 0.88 | 0.87 | +0.01 |
| May | 0.95 | 0.90 | 0.92 | 0.91 | +0.01 |

SOYBEANS

| Month | High | Low | Open | Close | Change |
|-------|------|------|------|-------|--------|
| Mar | 1.20 | 1.15 | 1.18 | 1.17 | +0.01 |
| Apr | 1.25 | 1.20 | 1.22 | 1.21 | +0.01 |
| May | 1.30 | 1.25 | 1.28 | 1.27 | +0.01 |

LIVE CATTLE

| Month | High | Low | Open | Close | Change |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| Mar | 25.00 | 24.50 | 24.75 | 24.75 | +0.25 |
| Apr | 25.50 | 25.00 | 25.25 | 25.25 | +0.25 |
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SHRIMP

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One Dollar

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Italian lire..... 12.49
Mexican pesos..... 7.1393
Norwegian crowns..... 28.420
Portuguese escudos..... 69.615
Spanish pesetas..... 5.1620
Swiss francs..... 4.2975

11% INTEREST

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Market Summary

Most Active - New York
March 18, 1971
Sales: March 18, 1971
Open Interest: March 18, 1971

CHICAGO FUTURES

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WHEAT

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|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|

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All of these Debentures have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

\$200,000,000

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7½% Debentures Due 1996

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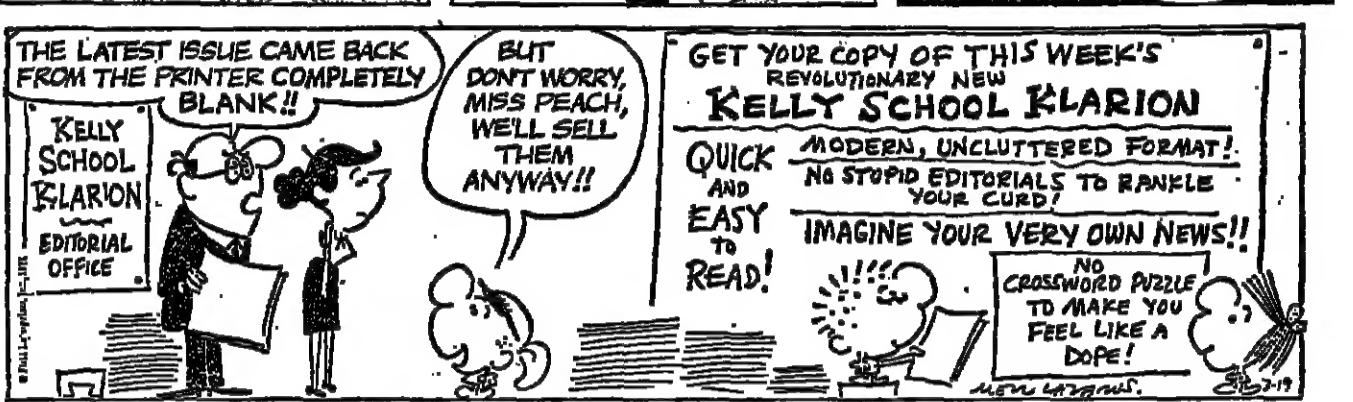
L.I.L. ABNER



BEEBLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POCO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

North and South were using a slightly modified version of the Precision System on the diagrammed deal.

Two spades was a positive response to the strong club opening, and promised an opening bid with a five-card spade suit. North could have raised spades, but experimented with a bid of three diamonds, planning to return to spades eventually.

When South raised diamonds North used Blackwood, locating the aces and kings. Six hearts was a grand-slam suggestion, and South accepted by bidding seven diamonds. West doubled to ask for a spade lead, but North naturally corrected to spades.

South won the opening heart lead with his ace, and led a spade to the king. This was the correct play in trumps even without the clue to the distribution provided by West's double of seven diamonds. On the second trump lead, East played the ten and South won with the queen. He entered dummy with a heart lead, finessed his trumps and reached this position:

NORTH (D)
♠K942
♥KQ
♦AK85
♣AK85

WEST
♠10983
♥Q632
♦107643
♣A

EAST
♠1075
♥J7542
♦107
♣Q2

SOUTH
♠AQ863
♥A8
♦KJ94
♣J9

Both sides were vulnerable.

The bidding:
North East South West
1♣ Pass 2♠ Pass
3♦ Pass 4♦ Pass
4NT Pass 5♦ Pass
5NT Pass 6♦ Pass
6♠ Pass 7♦ Dbl
7♣ Pass Pass Pass
West led the heart ten.

The lead of the spade removed East's last trump and worried West, who reluctantly parted with a diamond. South had a good idea of the distribution, and it was vital to locate the diamond honors. West was virtually sure

Solution to Previous Puzzle

ALIST AINTED PED
SCOTI TAINIRA RYE
HUCKLEBERRY ORA
RHYTHM TREES RIPPED
LIPSE MADRELL
HINPATI CONDEHSA
INDONS TAINIRA SIRA
SNBS MUPIT SING
EDT MEDIA MATTE
TORNADO MAGYAR
ARBER TATE
ARICA OONA DAP
BOT COCKANDBULL
CUMUNO ANDVEVO
EPF ENIES RILIST

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

FORBE
CIMER
ASTOAN
DAWMOE

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumbles: BOOTY HONOR SUBMIT TOUCHY
Answers: What the tall man became after marriage--"SHORT"

BOOKS

THE NEW NOVEL

From Queneau to Pinget

By Vivian Mercier, Farrar, Straus and Grouz. 432 pp. \$40.

Reviewed by Thomas Lask

SINCE 1950 or thereabouts, a group of French writers has been telling the tale on the old novel. It is bankrupt in form, structure and in fictional devices. Character, Nathalie Sarraute, one of the group, wrote in "The Age of Suspicion," once occupied a position of honor between author and reader, the object of common devotion like the saints between donors of primitive paintings, but it has now lost the support of both.

The author has ceased to believe in it, and so has the reader. And one reason is that character as we know it induces a laziness in author and book buyer. Since he has been over the material and the ground so thoroughly in the fiction of the past, the reader can fill in from his own previous readings what the author has failed to provide.

Character is not the only element that has been demolished. Plot constricts the novel, they say; psychological probings and social investigation that separate one character from another and the search for larger meanings that give the old-fashioned novel its contents are all passé. Fiction cannot compete with facts, Mrs. Sarraute adds. How can any novelist compete with the concentration camps or Stalingrad? Realism must give way to a new reality--the reality of things as they are, to use a phrase of Alain Robbe-Grillet.

What the novelist should contribute to fiction is the careful scrutiny of what is, as filtered through the author's personal, if necessarily narrow, vision. Small feelings have to be rendered before large meanings.

What the novel should be, it is argued, is a laboratory of narration in which sentence structure, verbal montage, shifting points of view, interior monologues and interior dialogues, unresolved ambiguities can be tried. In a sense the new novel should come on with the intensity of the individual scenes in "Last Year at Marienbad," a movie that Robbe-Grillet wrote. These devices have a meaning not in relation to what occurs outside the novel, but to what occurs inside.

In "The New Novel," Vivian Mercier, who teaches at the University of Colorado and who has written extensively on Irish literature, has explored the reasonings of those who have turned away from the old novel and evaluated the works they are offering as substitutes. Since they are united mainly in attacking tradition, his close readings are an excellent guide to how they differ not only from the past, but also from each other. He has considered the work of Raymond Queneau, Sar-

raute, Robbe-Grillet, Michel Butor, Claude Simon, Claude Mauriac and Robert Pinget. Because he pays as much attention to their theoretical writings as to their fiction, his book will serve as a guide to all those who have heard about recent French fiction, but who don't know where to begin or what to look for.

He is especially valuable in placing these writers in their own tradition, not in that of Balzac, Stendhal or Zola, but in that of Joyce, Proust, Kafka and Beckett. Joyce he considers the greatest single influence, because of his general example as an innovator, and specifically because of his handling of the circular structure, the simultaneity of time and the ambiguities of "Finnegans Wake," the use of mythical underpinnings in "Ulysses." Proust, too, is cited again and again for his reordering of time and his blending of what is seen by the outer eye and what is seen by memory.

Kafka is shown to have contributed his own unique atmosphere to the work of the new men, a hallucinatory clarity that they cherish. In keeping with their judgments, they do not search in his work for meaning or allegorical patterns. They argue instead for the absolute reality of the things Kafka describes. "Nothing is more fantastic ultimately," Robbe-Grillet has written, "than a prosaic fact. Perhaps Kafka's staircases less elsewhere, but they are there."

Simply capturing the staircases as a thing is enough. The new writers avoid the omniscient, the assertive authority of the old novelists. Thus to paraphrase them, everything about a character may be uncertain and unanchored, as long as he is there.

Mercier's minute analyses sometimes make it hard on the reader. The mass of expository is occasionally overwhelming, which he had been more summary and synoptic. And I think he might have cited those critics who, like Henri Peyre, have raised serious objections to the new fiction. Not that Mercier praises indiscriminately, but he knows the novels so well from the inside that he sometimes forgets to treat them as if he were reader.

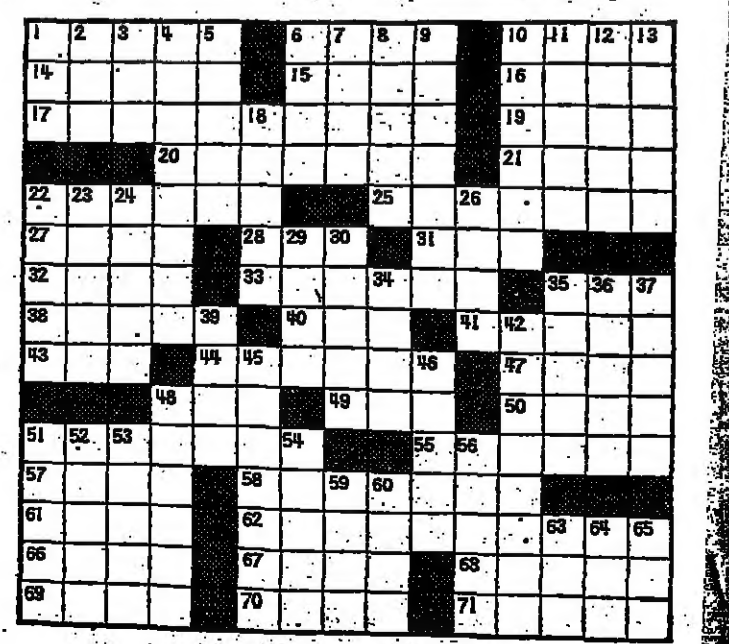
He is very keen, for example on recognizing what might called the gamesmanship of no writing, the sort of thing that a critic very close to the material gets to spot and en almost as much, sometimes more so than the author. If it is not always so much for the average reader.

Mr. Lask is a New York Times book reviewer.

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

- ACROSS
- 1 Volta
 - 6 Composition
 - 10 Worker
 - 14 better (outdo)
 - 15 Completed
 - 16 Song
 - 17 Salvation Army item
 - 19 do-well
 - 20 Purchase of 1853
 - 21 Fresh-water fish
 - 22 Doggie-bag contents
 - 25 Formulated
 - 27 Frisky
 - 31 Part of a movie dog's name
 - 32 Track event
 - 33 Settled
 - 35 Caught
 - 38 Dispatch boat
 - 40 Timetable abbr.
 - 41 Tostle
 - 42 Two handfuls
 - 44 Young cuds
 - 47 Europe's neighbor
 - 48 loss
 - 49 Manicure the lawn
- DOWN
- 1 Word of disgust
 - 2 Kentucky bluegrass
 - 3 "my word" deviously
 - 4 Final stages in chess play
 - 5 Update an atlas
 - 6 Probabilities
 - 7 Russian weight
 - 8 Single
 - 9 Mack of the silents
 - 10 Have a (participate)
 - 11 Fields of study
 - 12 Relative
 - 13 Challenged
 - 18 Auto that was
 - 22 Certain choosy eater
 - 23 Have a yen for
 - 24 Castor-oil plant poison
 - 26 Contends
 - 29 Tower
 - 30 Trade word of dismissal
 - 34 Constellation
 - 35 Miss O'Grady
 - 36 Satan's specialties
 - 37 Delivered
 - 39 Bone Prefix
 - 42 One in a hurry
 - 45 Get rid of
 - 46 Reaper's wake
 - 48 Ready to
 - 51 Languished
 - 52 Electrode
 - 53 Rocky debris
 - 54 Taste quality
 - 56 Back-comb hair
 - 59 Detective-fiction name
 - 60 Freshly
 - 63 Circle's width
 - 64 Letters
 - 65 Metal loop



lyun Hurt at Aussie Track Meet Doesn't Compete; Under Injured



ON THE ROAD—Rod Laver this week in New York City.

Laver Tennis Caravan Seeks Riches in East

NEW YORK, March 18 (NYT)—Rod Laver and Roy Emerson returned here early this week following a three-week, 30,000-mile trip in search of tennis riches.

Their travels took them from New York to London and Sydney, Australia, then back here after a stopover in California.

The Aussie pair will appear in separate semi-final matches tonight at Madison Square Garden in the \$20,000 Tennis Championships Classic. Laver, who has captured 11 straight and won \$110,000 in his unbeaten path through the tournament, opposes Dennis Ralston of Bakersfield, Calif. Emerson meets Tom Okker of the Netherlands.

Laver, upset by Mark Cox in the quarterfinals of the Australian Open at Sydney, last week, said:

"I'm not alibing, but I was watching the Clay-Frazier fight and I had to leave in the seventh round for the match. I had to play on a grass court and it was slippery. I had been playing indoors all year.

"When I left London, it was snowing. But at Sydney it was 85 degrees and the humidity was 90 percent. So I'm not taking anything away from Cox, but...

Laver now must make the adjustment indoors again. The semifinal winners will earn \$15,000 each, with \$5,000 going to the losers. In tomorrow night's final, the winner receives \$35,000; the loser \$15,000.

Russia Favored to Capture 9th World Hockey Title in Row

BERN, March 18 (UPI)—Russia leads the ninth straight world title as the world amateur ice hockey championships open here tomorrow.

Czechoslovakia and Sweden, which have both beaten the world champs in matches prior to the world tournament, are considered top contenders, but not many think they can go all the way.

Josef Cerny, captain of the Czech squad and a veteran of 11 world championships, said, "My guess is another title for the Russians after a workout at the 11,000-capacity Bern ice stadium.

Arne Skovberg, coach of Sweden's "Three Crowns" squad, agreed with Cerny. "On the record the Russians should win again. They have the best and most efficient team machine," Skovberg said.

The three other teams in the Group A championships—the United States, West Germany and Finland—are not highly regarded.

"The U.S. squad is returning to Group A after a year in Group B. They were undefeated in last year's B championships.

"If we finish fourth or better it will be a real upset," said U.S. coach Murray Williamson. "We have a better team today than...

NHL Result

California 5 (Featherston, Grotzsch, Broussard) defeated Pittsburgh 3 (Schick, Bertalan). Goals: break nine-game losing streak.

San Francisco 4 (Hart, Galt, Galt, Galt) defeated New York 3 (Galt, Galt, Galt). Goals: break nine-game losing streak.

The Pittsburgh Steelers of the National Football League traded tight end J. R. Wilburn to the San Diego Chargers for running back Brad Hubbard.

Although the parent company, Dunlop, had withdrawn sponsorship of the Australian Open tennis tournament, three subsidiaries will still put up \$38,000 each for next year's event.

The Scoreboard

TENNIS—At Bloomfield Hills, Mich., No. 3 seeded Rosemary Casals of Australia defeated Frances Beaudry of Canada 6-3, 6-4, 6-4 in first round action in a \$10,000 invitational tournament.

At Wimbledon, N.Y., Eric Stahl of Grenoble, France, won the giant slalom at the World Student trials but the combined title went to Hans Peter of Austria, fourth in the downhill and slalom and tied for sixth in the giant slalom.

At Waterloo, Iowa, Russia's Isidor Kuznetsov won the third victory over a U.S. Wrestling Federation squad, 7-2.

RUGBY—At St. Helens, Britain, France bowed to Britain, 24-2, in a Rugby League match.

At Cheltenham, Britain, American Raymond R. Quisenberry won the \$25,000 Cheltenham Gold Cup Steeplechase for the second year running. The 6-year-old, ridden by Tommy Cannon, was trained in Ireland by Dan Moore, scored by ten lengths in the 3 1/4 mile race. Leap Frog, 7-2, overcame the victor in a field of eight.

ALPINE SKIING—At Aspen, Colo., Bob Cochran of Richmond, Va., won the slalom downhill at the U.S. junior national championships and Cheryl...

NCAA Basketball East Regionals Seen As 'Close' Contests

By Kenneth Turan

RALEIGH, N.C., March 18 (WP)—One of the largest buildings in the South will try to contain four of the best basketball teams in the East as NCAA regional play continues tonight.

In a state where the big news is the legislature continuing ban on the sale of liquor by the drink, 12,000 presumably thirsty faithful will jam North Carolina State's Reynolds Coliseum to watch Fordham face Villanova and South Carolina meet Pennsylvania.

The winners go to each other Saturday afternoon for a trip to Houston as one of the Fabled Final Four.

In no other regional are the participating teams so close to being in contention. Villanova and Pennsylvania formed two-fifths of Philadelphia's Big Five Conference, and Fordham, a New York team, is coached by Digger Phelps, the freshman coach at Penn for four years.

South Carolina fits in here, too, with its key personnel and its coach, Frank McGuire, all coming from New York.

Led by enormously-publicized guard John Roche and his high school teammate Tom Owens, the 23-4 Gamecocks are on a 12-game victory streak and have not lost to a non-Atlantic Coast Conference team this year. South Carolina won its first ACC title in 1968 and is in the NCAA tournament for the first time.

Penn is another league champion, the Ivy League, and that has been as much of a burden as a help. Though the Quakers have won 44 straight regular-season games and hold the Ivy record of 28 straight league victories, the feeling persists that they can't win outside their cloistered world.

With not even one player in the top ten Ivy League scores, Penn still managed to be 20 and third in the nation in average margin of victory. Dave Wohl, a football quarterback in high school, leads with a 15.5 average and heads a pressure defense that held opponents to 37.3 percent accuracy from the floor.

The Darkhorse
Pretty much the darkhorse of the event is 24-6 Villanova, in its tenth consecutive post-season tournament. The Wildcats have not had much publicity after going 8-3 in the first 11 games this season, but sophomore Tom Ingelsby directs an offense which has five men averaging over 15.1 points. The defense is a tough sell.

Unfortunately, the sixth man is averaging 3.1, and there are only nine men on the squad, with the team's manager and even the editor of the school paper called to service during practice sessions.

The popular choice is Fordham, which hustled its way from a 10-15 won-lost mark last season to 26-2, with only one starter as tall as 6-foot-3 1/2. It couldn't have been done without Charlie Frazier at 6-2 the Rams' high scorer in 18 games and top rebounder at 21. He has been known to double and even triple jump while in the air.

Haywood Testifies
ABA Pact's Value
Misrepresented

LOS ANGELES, March 18 (AP)—Spencer Haywood testified yesterday an attorney who inspected his contract with the Denver Rockets of the American Basketball Association told him he would have to play more than six years with the Rockets to receive all benefits of a contract he thought was worth \$1.9 million.

The Rockets contend Haywood, 21, broke his contract when he jumped this season to the Seattle SuperSonics of the National Basketball Association. Haywood says the contract was invalid and its value was misrepresented.

Haywood has testified during the first two days of the U.S. District Court trial that the contract actually called for only \$450,000 in total salary.

He said the contract was studied by Al Ross, an attorney whom the Rockets are also suing, contending he encouraged Haywood to break his contract.

The suit also named All-Pro Management, Inc., a promotional firm which formerly had Haywood under contract, and the SuperSonics, who signed the 6-foot-9 former Olympic star despite an NBA rule banning the signing of a player until his college class has graduated.

Federal Judge Warren J. Ferguson, who is presiding over the trial, ruled last week that the NBA's four-year rule violated anti-trust laws and enjoined the league from enforcing it.

The ABA waived the rule when the Rockets signed Haywood as a hardship case two years ago.

Haywood said he was not aware of the rule when he signed with the Rockets and that he was not aware of the rule when he signed with the SuperSonics.

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Tigers Eliminate Negative

'It was such a great suggestion that I belted him one, knocking him feet over teakettle. Ours was never a happy relationship after that.'

Billy Martin on incident with Twins' traveling secretary.

By Arthur Daley

LAKELAND, Fla., March 18 (NYT)—Denny McLain, a spectacular and arrogant winner of 55 games for the Detroit Tigers over a two-year span; no longer is a part of the local scenery and the Tigers already are calculating this subtraction to be a definite plus. It would seem to demonstrate that McLain can find out everything, including the immutable principles of mathematics. He destroyed the morale of a ball club that he once had led into the World Series. As part of the backlash from McLain's selfishness and stupidities, Mayo Smith was made to disintegrate as manager of the ball club and the Bengals collapsed with Smith being swept out to sea by the undertow.

So the Tigers unloaded their problem child on the Washington Senators just before the start of the last World Series. Jim Campbell, the Detroit general manager, didn't even use a gun on Bob Short, the 40-it-yourself owner of the Senators. But this had to be the biggest steal since the Brinks heist.

The McLain subtraction was counterbalanced by the addition to the Tigers of the strong left side of the Washington infield and a couple of better-than-fair pitchers in the exchange. And another big plus was the addition of the dynamic Billy Martin as the new Detroit manager. If the Baltimore Orioles ever should falter, Detroit could win a divisional championship.

Boswell Jolted

Billy the Kid did an exceptional managerial job with the Minnesota Twins in 1969. Among his accomplishments was jolting Dave Boswell into becoming a 20-game winner. Somewhat uncertain is whether this was an effective draconian tactic or coincidence. At any rate, big Boswell was impolite to his boss outside a saloon. Martin knocked him down.

"Dave and I are good friends," said Billy. "He won eight games after that incident and the eighth made it his 20th. He was so tickled he rushed to the dugout and gave me a kiss. I became friends with Jimmy Piersall and most of the guys I had fights with. But that Howie Fox?ugh."

Close Flying

Howie didn't like me," said Billy. "Even when I was a coach under Sam Mele, a high-class man. One day we were flying in the same plane with the Yankees, two teams crowded together as the...

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Observer

The Big Risk

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON—There was a notice in the mail. It came from the automobile insurance company. It said that the cost of automobile insurance had gone up again. This time the increase was 80 percent. It would cost \$715 to insure the car for one year.

That was only slightly less than \$2 a day for auto insurance. But the notice from the insurance company did not bother to point out that the insurance company figures people can do their own arithmetic.

The auto insurance man was not sure he wanted to talk to anybody today, said his secretary. He had had a hard week.

"Raising rates?"

The secretary said the auto insurance company had started calling policies of customers who thought they were witty. She made a memo for the investigation department. It instructed agents to cross-examine customers' associates and determine if he had ever made anti-insurance company remarks. Also to inspect his white walls for evidence of dirt which would justify another rate increase.

Suddenly, the insurance man stormed out of his office. He had on his hat. "Someone has made a claim," he told his secretary.

"The dirty rat!" said the secretary.

...

The insurance man dashed for his car. It was no time to be polite. "I'm a customer. Can I ride along with you to the scene of the claim?"

"I don't need customers," the insurance man said the name alone auto insurance business.

Still he didn't object to having a front-seat passenger. He needed someone to talk to, he said. The customer who was making the claim was a dangerous risk.

"Take a look at that file," the insurance man said, sliding a folder across the seat.

The file said the customer's name was Herman Furman. The insurance man said the name alone

made him such a grave risk that no company would have insured his car if insurance companies had been smarter during the 1950s when Furman was sold a comprehensive liability and collision \$100 deductible policy.

Show business ran in the blood of families in which names like Herman Furman were used, the insurance man said. That meant risk.

Furman had paid the insurance company \$11,783.91 in premiums since taking out his policy.

"You're through, Furman!" the insurance man bellowed. He was using a bull horn. His 38-caliber policy canceler was cradled in the bend of his right arm.

"I want \$267.35 for that crumpled fender, and I'm going to get it," called a terrified voice from within Furman's house. "I'm going to get it if I have to take the whole automobile insurance industry down with me."

Afterward, the insurance man seemed shaken by what he had done. "It was for his own good," he insisted, again and again. "Listen, suppose every customer who has paid the insurance company \$11,783.91 gets the idea that he's entitled to \$267.35 every time he wrecks a fender, why would we have to recourse except to raise rates?"

"Speaking of raising rates..." The auto insurance man listened. He said he had no sympathy for people who objected to an 80 percent rate increase now and then. "Now, after all, I could insure a company raise the capital to invest in the vast real-estate operations which increased their assets so impressively?"

Those assets would be mighty comforting to the customer, the auto insurance man said, if a real emergency stretched the company's resources to the limit.

What might be a real emergency? Atomic attack, the auto insurance man said. Think of the claims for wrecked fenders!

"Incidentally," the auto insurance man said, "people who object to 80 percent rate increases are usually considered pretty poor risks..." He was fingering the canceler in his armpit... "unless they are planning to remember their auto insurance company in their will."



Ti-Grace Atkinson, the object of legal action, physical violence, shouted obscenities and protest prayers and services.

Washington Post

TI-GRACE ATKINSON

No Curtsies, No Kneeling

By Judith Martin

WASHINGTON (WP)—Pope Pius XII was the confessor of the fashionable Marymount School in Rome, and it was the custom, on his visits there, for a young pupil to offer him flowers.

One person chosen for that honor when she was a little girl had occasion to renounce about it.

"There was a certain curtsy you had to do, with your knee exactly an inch off the floor. It was very hard to get it just right. We had a class in nothing but how to curtsy to the Pope. But I always fell."

"The Pope would help me up, even though I would look up at him and say, 'I'm not Catholic, you know; I'm not Catholic!'"

Who else, indeed, but Ti-Grace Atkinson, who, in the past several days, has been the object of legal action, physical violence, shouted obscenities and protest prayers and services—all in the name of defending the faith against her.

When she spoke at Catholic University after the school's president had banned her and the students got a court order permitting her to appear, she was pelted and a service to counteract her speech was held in the National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception. While Miss Atkinson addressed the students, Patricia Bozell, sister of columnist William Buckley and New York conservative Sen. James Buckley, ran to the podium and tried to slap her.

The controversy arose over a speech which Miss Atkinson gave at the University of Notre Dame, in which she referred to the Virgin Mary as having been "knocked up," so that she could be used as a "vessel." This was interpreted by her critics as a denial of Mary's virginity and therefore as blasphemy.

Miss Atkinson was in the process of trying to correct this impression when Mrs. Bozell assaulted her. "My remarks depended on the virginity of the blessed mother," she said. "She was impregnated supernaturally, and was therefore forced to bear the responsibility of her supernatural child more than if he had been conceived naturally."

The violent reaction, she said later, was because "for the first time in 2,000 years, a woman had stood up to the church." But it was not the first time that Miss Atkinson had done so, nor the first time that she—a non-Catholic—had been called a heretic.

She was also denounced as a lesbian when she first entered the Women's Liberation Movement in 1966, working with the National Organization for Women; and she was denounced for not being a lesbian when she began, two years later, to work with lesbian groups.

Asked about this, she replied, "It depends on what you mean by lesbian. If you mean, have I had sexual relations with women, the answer is no. If you mean, is it mostly women whom I trust and see as my friends, the answer is yes."

She broke with NOW in 1968 because she wanted to push

abortion reform and they, at that time, did not. Now she is not identified with any group, although she leads a workshop in "theory construction" at the Daughters of Bilitis New York Lesbian Center.

"I began to see that the lesbians were being used to get at the feminists, the same way the Communist party was used to get at the trade unions during the witch-hunting years," she said.

Miss Atkinson was born 32 years ago in Baton Rouge, La. Her father was a Standard Oil executive. She was the descendant of "strong-minded women who went to college before women did." She is named for her grandmother, Grace—Ti-Grace, pronounced "tea-Grace" means "little Grace" in Cajun.

Ti-Grace and her four sisters were educated at fashionable schools abroad, most of them, but not all, convent schools.

Not counting her gentle teasing of the Pope when she was seven or eight years old, her first clash with the church came when she was 15 and attended the Providence Academy in Vancouver.

"I thought that if God were so fantastic—and I didn't question that He was—he wouldn't like people to grovel and kneel to Him. We were taught that God wants you to stand up and fight for what you believe in—that is, what they believe in—and I didn't think He would find it in keeping with human dignity to have people kneel. I thought, who made up this kneeling scene? And when I checked it out, I found that it did not come as a pronouncement from the Pope when he was sitting in his chair and had the right hat on. The church had just made it up."

"I tried to organize people on this point, but I didn't do so well. That is, they weren't doing so well. Finally, they decided that if I wasn't going to kneel—my name began with A, so I sat up front—it would be better if I didn't go to chapel at all."

At the age of 16, Ti-Grace ran away from home, taking "champagne flights—remember them?" until her money gave out. Her parents felt that marriage would settle her, and encouraged her to marry Charles Leeds Sharpless, a Princeton student, when she was 17.

The marriage lasted five years, and broke up mainly because "we were two different people who wanted to be in different places." During her marriage years, she had worked as a high fashion model. Although she says that feminism hadn't really absorbed her yet, she noticed that "I spent all my time searching my face for wrinkles—at the age of 16."

She earned a master of fine arts degree at the University of Pennsylvania and while she was in Philadelphia, she helped found the Modern Museum. Later, she moved to New York and worked as an art critic for Art News magazine while she painted.

She was also working on a PhD dissertation at Columbia University on "The Distinction Between Beauty and Art," and became formally acquainted with feminism by corresponding with French writer Simone de Beauvoir about her theory of aesthetics. Miss Atkinson has since changed her subject to political philosophy.

MAO ARMCHAIR—One of the items on exhibit at a collection of modern portraits organized by the Welsh Arts Council at the National Portrait Gallery in London is this Mao Tse-tung chair designed by cartoonist Gerald Scarfe.

PEOPLE: Little White Lies

House Majority Whip Hale Boggs likes to take a nap when he gets home, reports Maxine Cheshire of The Washington Post. One evening recently, he instructed his 8-year-old grandson, Hale Boggs Jr., to tell anyone who called on the telephone that grandpa wasn't there. Little Hale, who goes to a Jesuit school, was reluctant to tell a fib. His grandfather insisted and went off to snooze. The phone rang and little Hale unconsciously told the caller, "Little white lie. The woman on the other end of the line said she knew Boggs was there and advised the child to go tell his grandfather that President Nixon wanted to speak to him. Terrified, little Hale tore into his grandfather's bedroom shouting: "Wake up! Wake up! I knew you were going to get us into trouble with your lies!"

London subway ticket inspectors had a hectic two-stop journey Wednesday trying to collar a fare dodger. They spotted him at Goodmayes station, but he disappeared aboard a crowded train before they could get to him. Two stops later at Hford he jumped off and an inspector swooped on the culprit—a Labrador retriever dog.

British actress Dawn Addams, 40, is divorcing her Italian husband, Prince Vittorio Emanuele Massimo. Her divorce petition appeared yesterday in the latest list of undefended actions set down for later hearing in the London divorce court.

Entertainer Elvis Presley, the veteran rock singer, has entered a Nashville, Tenn. hospital with what doctors said was an eye infection. Presley, in Nashville for a recording session, was admitted for observation.

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